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JUNE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

I gazed upon the glorious sky
And the green mountains round,
And thought when I came to lie
Within the silent ground,
'Twere pleasant that in flowery June,
When brooks sent up a cheerful tune,
And groves a joyous sound,
The sexton's hand—my grave to make—
The rich green mountain-turf should break.

A cell within the frozen mold,
A coffin borne through sleet,
And icy clods around it rolled,
While fierce the tempest beat—
Away! I will no think of these—
Blue be the sky and soft the breeze,
Earth green beneath the feet,
And be the damp mold gently pressed
Into my narrow place of rest.

There, through the long, long summer hours,
The golden light should lie,
And thick young herbs and groups of flowers
Stand in their beauty by;
The oriole should build and tell
His love-tale close beside my cell,
The idle butterfly
Should rest him there, and there he heard
The busy wife, bee, and humming-bird.

And what if cheerful shouts at noon
Come, from the village sent,
Or songs of maids beneath the moon,
With fairy laughter blent?
And what if in the evening light,
Betrothed lovers walk in sight
Of my low monument?
I would the lovely scene around
Might know no sadder sight or sound!

I know, I know I should not see
The season's glorious show,
Nor would its brightness shine for me,
Nor its wild music flow,
But if around my place of sleep
The friends I love should come to weep,
They might not haste to go;
Soft airs, and song, and light and bloom,
Should keep them lingering by my tomb.

These to their softening heart should bear
The thought of what has been,
And speak of one who cannot share
The gladness of the scene;
Whose part in all the pomp that fills
The circuit of the summer hills,
Is—that his grave is green;
And gladly would their hearts rejoice
To hear again his living voice.

FOUND WANTING.

Cyrus Ferriston and his mother were all that remained of the family. They lived together in a snug farm house in a district so rural that it hadn't so much as a name; it had only a number—Township Number One. People below, in the adjoining farm villages, spoke of it and its neighbors as The Numbers. It might have been supposed to be the outskirts of civilization—its frontier; for the nearest neighbor was five miles away, the only religious exercises were held in Deacon Crocket's kitchen, three miles further off, while there were ten miles between them and the doctor. Cyrus was an energetic fellow who farmed in summer and logged in the winter, that is, he usually took a contract to bring the drive of logs down from the woods; therefore he had been in the habit of borrowing Farmer Hutton's daughter Jane to keep his mother company and help her about the house, for a small consideration. Sometimes, too, Jane staid on through the summer, or returned for the harvesting when it was heavy; and at such times Cyrus always observed that his butter and cheese found a more ready market; that the house was more cheerful and better kept—for old Mrs. Ferriston was one of the slack kind; that provisions went further and relished better. But for all this he felt no inclination to marry Jane, as folks at Wheatfield had predicted when she first went to The Numbers. Jane was called plain; and Cyrus had a prepossession that his wife should be rosy and dark-eyed, with the smile that conquers men. Jane halted in her gait the least bit in the world—his wife should have the step of a panther. She always dressed soberly, like a brown leaf, as if she would like to melt into the landscape—his wife should carry her fascination into the knot of ribbon at her throat, or the slipper on her foot. Therefore it was utterly out of the question, if we put any faith in logic, that Jane should become the wife of Cyrus.

But, alas! as it often happens, she had not wintered and summered at The Numbers for naught. When the neighbors had lectured her as she was about to leave home for the first season, and prophesied, "Well, Jane, dare say it won't be long before you'll be changing your name to Ferriston." Jane had laughed at the notion, and had reckoned that Cyrus hadn't enough schooling to please her, and thought that she could never be reconciled to spending her days in The Numbers.

"Folks as held their heads as high as you, Miss, hev hed to come to it," they answered her. But when she became acquainted with Cyrus in his every day life and thought, she found that he knew more than she had ever dreamed. He had a little library of books on a swinging shelf that he had made with his own hands, and had carved with deers' horns and oak leaves; he could talk with her about the heroes of Plutarch and the empires of the Old World, about election and freewill, and seemed to enjoy it. Jane had a taste for those things; and so it happened that as she saw Cyrus in his daily comings and goings, stripped of disguises, in his genial fireside humor, he grew in her favor unawares; in short, his manly attributes, his kindliness and good temper, and his handsome face won her heart without an effort on either side. He had grown into her affection that one day when she overheard Deacon Smiley joking him about Agnes Price, her prophetic soul stirred in her with a mighty throb. Everything seemed to revolve before her eyes—the churn dasher, the tins on the kitchen wall, and the andirons on the hearth; she was obliged to sit down on her way to the dairy and recover herself, with a tray of butter in her hands.

"It is too heavy for you," said Cyrus, coming to her relief, with his ready thoughtfulness, and taking the tray himself.

"He'll make a good husband, Cy will," said the Deacon, while the young man's back was turned. "She'll be a lucky gal that get's him; and, between us, I ain't nowise partial to that there Agnes Price. Hig'ty tigh'ty! now, Jennie, why didn't you set your cap for him, and you right here at hand? 'Twould hev been as easy as lyin'?"

"Would it?" laughed Jane, out of the depths of her silent misery.

Of course Jane should have left off loving Cyrus after this, but she didn't; and naturally he was as blind as others of his sex, and never guessed what an ache it gave plain Jane Hutton when he dressed up in his Sunday best, with the necktie she had made him on his birthday, and rode off to pay his court to Agnes Price, five miles across the country. She was always awake when he let himself in at midnight, and went tiptoeing to his room; and she lay wondering how it must seem to be loved by a man after your own heart. Her life seemed to promise to be all November weather. But though The Numbers were so isolated, they had their merry makings. There was a quilting at Mrs. Deacon Crocket's in Number Two, or a husking at Farmer Dusenbury's in Wheatfield, or a haying bee at Deacon Smiley's, with dancing in the well swept barn, hung with lanterns, in the evening; and there were camp meeting days, and now and then there was a wedding; and no distance was too far to travel, and Cyrus always harnessed old "Dapple" and took Jane with him, as Agnes would be going with her brothers: or, sometimes, if the road led that way, he would call for Agnes, and Jane would sit on the back seat of the wagon, and only guess at what was going on before in the twilight, hugging her pain in loneliness of heart. Nobody knew but Jane was just as happy as the others who danced chorus jigs and college hornpipes; nobody ever would have known. Sometimes there was a preacher on the circuit, who went about from the one number to another holding meetings, and Cyrus and his mother and Jane put on their best, and went the rounds to; and Cyrus and Agnes helped at the singing, and lingered after the benediction. One week the preacher staid at the Ferriston Farm, and asked Jane to marry him; and though Mrs. Ferriston was sorry to part with her, yet she advised Jane to think of it seriously, and went so far as to get Cyrus to talk with her about it. This was the last straw that broke the camel's back. Jane was sick in bed till the preacher left The Numbers.

"Dear sakes!" said Mrs. Ferriston "if it's going to keel Jane over like this every time she has a beau, the fewer the better. Girls didn't used to take it to heart so.

"On the whole," remarked Cyrus, "I'm glad she didn't take to him. It's selfish, but how could we get on without her, just yet?"

"I suppose you'll be bringing a wife home one of these days. It's a pity you couldn't have taken a likin' to Jane yourself, and she is right handy in the house, and knowing all our inns and outs, and no fault to find."

"'Choose the one that you love best;
Suit yourself, you'll suit the rest,'"

sang Cyrus. "Jane wouldn't have me either."

"That's for *you* to say," returned his mother, thinking that the girl was unborn who would refuse her Cyrus.

Well, at one time they had Miss Agnes Price up at Number One to make a visit and to let her see how the land lay; and at first, words were not big enough to express her satisfaction. But she used to laugh at Jane's old fashioned way of dressing her hair and cutting her gowns; and when Jane and Cyrus got talking upon their favorite themes she would put on her bonnet and be off for a walk, and Cyrus would naturally follow without delay.

She wasn't happy unless Cyrus was praising her dress or herself, unless there were young folks invited over from the other Numbers and from Wheatfield for a frolic, or they were going abroad to some merry making; and when nobody was present but themselves, she would amuse herself by taking off the folks who spoke in the last revival meeting, showing how Elder Prosy, at Wheatfield, conscious, in the midst of a long prayer, that the candles on the desk needed snuffing, groped for them with his eyes shut, snuffed them out between his thumb and finger, and threw the red hot ends into a brother's new hat on the deacon's seat, and wrung his hands at this foretaste of damnation; then she would follow this episode with singing "Coronation" gutturally, like Deacon Crockett, and nasally, like old Mrs. Quaver, relate how Deacon Crockett always omitted the blessing when they had pudding and milk for tea; and Mrs. Ferriston would look at Agnes over her spectacles, and shake her head in protest but laugh in spite of herself. But by and by my lady began to suggest improvements in the house. There might be a wing built out here, the roof might be raised; the yard needed a new picket fence; who ever heard of a house without a flower garden?

"I thought we had one, eh, Jane?" said Cyrus.

"Where ignorance is bliss!" returned Agnes. "Nobody has such old fashioned things as marigolds, bachelor's buttons, hollyhocks, and love-lies bleeding in their gardens nowadays; everybody laughs at 'em."

"I suppose the Lord made 'em," objected Mrs. Ferriston, and then Agnes openly confessed that she should die of the landscape papering on the best room which Mrs. Ferriston had guarded from the flies for years, as if it had been a gallery of paintings by the first masters; and for her part, Agnes declared, looking out at the window, she hated to see nice fields about a house disfigured with vulgar looking pumpkins and cabbages. After she went home, Cyrus set to work quietly making some of the alterations she had suggested—for they were to be married in the spring—asking Jane's opinion and co-operation as if she had been a sister. In the first place he built on the wing, and he cut another window in Jane's room.

"You'll be able to see to prink better, Jennie," said he, (on second thought,) "may be you'd rather have a room in the new wing? Take your choice"—for Jane's parents were dead, and she had now been living year in and year out at the Numbers.

"I shan't want either one or the other, thank you," she answered.

"Why not, I should like to know? Are you going to swing in a hammock among the trees?"

"I'm going to seek my fortune," she laughed, because she felt more like crying.

"Going away from home, Jennie?" he cried, dropping the hammer with which he had been driving nails. "Where are you going?"

"I don't know—somewhere."

He paused a moment, as if he was trying to understand her, and perhaps his eyes were open a crack; then he picked up his hammer and resumed his work.

"I never thought of such a thing, Jane," (between the blows). "There's no need of it. At least you'd stay till—till—spring."

"Yes, I will stay till Agnes comes," she answered.

The winter set in early that season, and Cyrus went, as usual, into the woods logging, leaving his mother with Jane for company, and a small boy to clear the paths and look after the stock. Few but those who live there know what a winter in the Numbers is like, when the snow hedges you about, week out and week in, and a passing team is so rare as to bring the household from kitchen to attic to watch it out of sight, and the wind whistles over miles of uninhabited country with nothing to impede it; when there is nothing to break the monotony of the long frosty days, which the almanac says are short, but homely duties, and the promise of seed time and harvest. It seems then as if no sun were potent enough to melt the mountain drifts, built as miraculously as the coral reefs, and at midnight you wake up suddenly, and hear the wolves howling in the woods close at hand, and find their tracks about the sheep pen next morning, and remember with a shudder that there is not an able bodied man on the premises. In such circumstances one needs to have vast resources in one's self to be in harmony with one's household and with one's destiny.

When Seth Price joined Cyrus's camp, a week before Chrismas, he carried him a line from Agnes saying that she should expect him down to watch the new year in and the old year out at the watch-meeting, if he loved her. Esther Smiley had offered to lay a wager that he wouldn't put himself out so much, and even Mrs. Deacon Crockett had said it wasn't likely, seeing he was sure of her; but she had set her heart upon showing them how much he cared for her.

It isn't every lover who could resist such an appeal, and though Cyrus didn't think it of the least consequence whether other people believed in his love or not, so long as it was a reality to himself and Agnes, yet he was doubtless flattered by her earnest desire for his presence; and if it would please her, why not go? It did not occur to him that it was as much a vulgar wish to make a parade of his regard for her as a desire to see him. It happened very luckily, however, Cyrus thought (and perhaps most people agree with him,) that the camp had run short of molasses, and one of the men was detailed to take a team and go to Wheatfield for a supply; for what was coffee without molasses? He started on the last day of December, and Cyrus with him, and dropped Cyrus where the roads diverged, one leading to Wheatfield and the other to The Numbers. There was a matter of ten or twelve miles between Cyrus and the Price farm when he left the team, but he had often walked further with a load of produce for market. The distance didn't strike him as being of any consequence; he had all his life been used to mile stones. It had begun to snow some time before, gently, as if it meant no harm, and Cyrus was used to snow, too. But presently the wind changed, and tossed the flakes into his eyes, and the flakes themselves grew bigger and thicker, till they clogged his steps and blinded his sight, obliterating every landmark. Still he trudged onwards, cheering himself with the warm welcome before him, assuring himself that the way was familiar as his own potato field, till bye and bye he began to wonder if he were not watching the old year out by himself. If he had not been longer on the road than the distance warranted, if he had not missed the way, if it were not growing colder and darker every moment. He knew about as well where he was as if he had traveled into Nova Zembia, or had been cast away on an iceberg. He paused and rested against the bole of a tree to collect his wits. There was no use of proceeding further on the wrong road. In coming to this decision he naturally sat down by the way to reflect which was the right one. He did not reflect long. Lovely images and colors floated before his mind's eye. He had reached the farm, and there was a great back log blazing on the hearth for him, and brown eyes looking into his, and tender tones in his ears. Then he came to himself with a start, and sat upright, peering into the black night upon which the storm seemed an inscription in an unknown tongue, waked by the rending of some great limb from the tree above, which had fallen and pinned him to the ground. The dangers of his situation were too evident for conjecture. He would be frozen stiff before cock crow, even if he were not dead of the blow first. Through the storm and darkness he called for help, without daring to hope for it, put all his waning strength and despair into a few imploring cries, and fell benumbed with pain, with one leg crushed and broken. It looked very much as if he would bear the old year company.

Jane had sat up later than usual that night cutting a piece of stuff out of the loom, which she had finished weaving that afternoon. Mrs. Ferriston was sound asleep, and the farm boy had gone to the watch meeting; and as Jane raked up the coals on the hearth, she wondered if Cyrus was holding watch with Agnes, who had boasted that she could bring him down from heaven if she wanted him, and if he would come home to kiss his mother in the early morning. Then she went to the door to look out at the night, which was not more lonely than she, to bid adieu to the old year; and was it the shriek of the wind or a human voice that smote her ears?—a voice that sounded strangely like his. Oh, if it should be! if he were needing her! At least somebody on that lonely waste was in trouble, perhaps dying. If she went to her safe, warm bed and waited for daylight she might never be able to get that cry out of her ears! So she raked up the coals and piled on the logs; she sat a lighted candle in the window; she put a flask of brandy in her pocket and a bunch of matches, took her lantern and pushed out into the storm, with answering cries that help was near. The wind slapped her face and shrieked about her ears till she half misdoubted herself; but destiny led her to where Cyrus lay, not a quarter of a mile from home. She was down on her knees beside him in the drift instantly, rubbing him with the snow that sifted about him, chafing his hands in her soft palms, struggling with the imprisoning bough, letting the brandy trickle down his throat, warming him into life with her cheek against his, and calling to him with all the tenderness of her soul—with all the endearing names that love invents, for in that awful moment she had forgotten that he belonged to any one but herself. Perhaps, in the gradual reawakening, he may have caught the meaning of this, but he gave no sign of it. By her frantic efforts, Jane succeeded in removing the limb which had fallen upon him; and having pushed and dragged it to a safe distance, she made a bonfire of it, which illuminated the ghastly night fantastically, and kept the wolves at bay that were howling in the woods near by. It was only then she discovered that his leg was broken! There was but one thing to do, however; she provided him a counterpane of spruce boughs, as warm as wool, gathered fagots in the edge of the woods, and extended her blaze in a circle about the disabled man, like an Indian watch fire. Then she hastened home, and as his mother was too infirm to give assistance, she yoked the steers into the drag, for old "Dapple's" slender legs could not flounder safely through the drifts, and urged them safely across the untrodden snow, guided by the lantern, to the nearest neighbor, five miles away, who willingly left his warm pillow, and with his son of fifteen, plodded back on the drag to where the watch fires smouldered and Cyrus waited. It was not long after this before Cyrus was safe in bed, with his mother and Jane administering to him, and neighbor Goodheart and the steers on the way for the doctor. But it was many a long week before he left his bed; indeed, the drifts had dissolved like magic, and spring had woven her spells in blade and bud, and the grass was long and ready for mowing before he took his first step into the open air, and then he leaned on Jane's arm, and walked with a crutch. The folks in The Numbers said he would always need to use a crutch, unless he preferred a cork leg. When the doctors from Wheatfield and beyond had decided on amputation, Cyrus had sent for Agnes. Perhaps he had meant to give her her her freedom, with a lingering hope that he would reject it; perhaps he craved the solace of her presence before his journey toward the Valley of Shadows. Nobody knew it; it was only known that she refused to go to him! The people in The Numbers blamed or excused her, according to their natures and prepossessions. "She didn't promise herself to a cripple." "It's better to live unmated than ill matched." "She's like to go all the way through the woods and pick up a crooked stick at last." "It's a poor kind of love that's scared at misfortune," were some of the current remarks passing from mouth to mouth.

And so the year wore through, and Cyrus could no longer go up to the Aroostock lumberings, nor swing his scythe in the meadow. He had to hire a hand about the farm. But while he sat at home idle, impatient hands, inspiration came to him as he watched Jane laboring at her wheel, and he invented a spinning machine. About that time old Mrs. Ferriston slipped away out of life; and one day Mrs. Deacon Crockett rode over to engage Jane for her winter's weaving.

"You won't be needin' a housekeeper no longer, I s'pose, Cyrus," said she; "and folks allus talks so; so, thinks I, Jane had better come home with me for the weavin'."

"Jane," he said—for Mrs. Deacon Crockett used an ear trumpet, and was no kind of hindrance to love making—"Jane you promised to stay with me till Agnes came. Will you keep your promise?"

"Yes, Cyrus, I will, if you insist upon it," she answered.

"Jane and I," he said, speaking into Mrs. Crockett's trumpet, "are going down to Wheatfield this afternoon to be married."

Mrs. Crockett took the Price farm on her way home, for fear her news would spoil if kept over night.

"Cyrus Ferriston's going to be married," said she, "and no thanks to you, Agnes Price. Jane Hutton's a lucky gal."

"Do tell!" cried Agnes. "Never swam a goose so gray but what could find its mate. I always thought she had a hankerin after him. S'pose I shan't be asked to stand up with 'em! What a figger they'll cut when they 'pear out together! I could never have borne to go limpin' along with a man like that all my days—it wouldn't look genteel."

"But they do say," continued her comforter, "how he's made a power of money out of that machine of his'n—it's jest like spinnin' gold. And they're talkin' about sendin' him to the legislature, and then I s'pose Jane'll go too and help represent."

BLOOD HOUSES OF NEW YORK.

The Nathan Mansion Still Unoccupied The Cunningham House The Rogers House The Grand Central Hotel.

Four years ago occurred the Nathan murder in the family residence in Twenty-third street; and special horror of that crime has so involved the very stones of the structure within which it happened, that there has been all this time no purchaser or lessee found of sufficiently callous sensibilities to buy, lease, or occupy it, and it is consequently at present, in process of demolition. This is a peculiar event in the annals of metropolitan crime, for there are very many dwellings in this city with a similar history, which have nevertheless been occupied ever since the commission of the acts which made them temporarily notorious.

There is, for instance, the Cunningham residence, in Bond street, the scene of the sanguinary Burdell murder, whose secret has been equally well kept with that of Benjamin Nathan. There is the Rogers house, in Twelfth street, another illustration of the truth of the proverb that "murder will out." There is the Grand Central Hotel, whose fatal staircase is daily trodden by hundreds of footsteps, as though it had never been the scene of the murder of James Fisk, Jr. These buildings have somehow outlived the terrible shadow of crime which once hung over them; and life, with all its earliest interests, proceeds as tranquilly therein as though no "skeleton in the closet" had for once made itself visible in their chambers and stalked publicly into the noon-day view of the world. But with the Nathan mansion it has been widely different. There, as in the "Moated Grange"—

All day within the weary house,
The doors upon their hinges creak;
The blue fly sung in the pane; the mouse
Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd.

And so, although we do not, as they did in ancient times, strew the very site of the structure with salt after its demolition, still it would seem that the sentiment of abhorrence which has clung to the Nathan mansion would not be satisfied by a less sacrifice than the destruction of the gloomy and sadly memorable place.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

An editor at a dinner table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, in a fit of abstraction, "Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

Among the documents which Theodore Tilton includes in his long open letter to Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, on what is commonly known as the Beecher-Tilton scandal, is the following, under date of May 1st, 1874:

HENRY WARD BEECHER—SIR: Mr. F. B. Carpenter mentions to me your saying to him that under certain conditions, involving certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would or could be raised to send me, with my family, to Europe for a term of years. The occasion compels me to state explicitly that as long as life and self respect continue to exist together in my breast I shall be debarred from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any presents or other favor at your hands. The reason for this feeling on my part you know so well that I will spare you the statement of it.

Yours truly,
THEODORE TILTON.

Tilton follows this with a reference to what he declares a fact, that although he had received from the clerk of Plymouth Church, on the 18th of May, a communication announcing that his (Tilton's) offer to appear for trial had been read by Rev. Mr. Halliday, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, and submitted to the examining committee, by whom it had been rejected, Mr. Halliday had some forty days emphatically denied to several newspaper reporters that such offer had ever been received, and branded the whole story as false from beginning to end.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, having in his speech, characterized Beecher as the most magnanimous of men, and referred to Tilton as a dog and a knave, leading the public to infer that the latter was in some way a creature of Mr. Beecher's bounty, Mr. Tilton states that he called Mr. Beecher's attention to the offensiveness of the statement and insisted on its correction by either that gentleman or himself. Mr. Tilton closes his letter to Rev. Dr. Bacon, as follows: "If people have heretofore considered my silence as inexplicable, let my sufficient motive be now seen in the just forbearance which I felt morally bound to show to a man who had sent me a written and absolute apology; but my duty to continue this forbearance ceased when the spirit of that apology was violated to my injury by its author or his agents. The violations have been multitudinous, and they threaten to multiply in the future, forcing me to protect myself against them in advance, particularly against the cunning devices of the clerk of the church, who, acting as attorney, appears to be conducting this business against me as if it were a case at law. If he had the fair spirit which I had a right to expect from Plymouth Church, at least, for its pastor's sake, been shown toward me, I would have continued to rest in silence on Mr. Beecher's apology, and never, during the remainder of my life, would I have permitted any public word of mine to allude to the offence or offender; but the injurious measure which the author of this apology has since permitted his church to take against me without protest on his part, involving gross injuries to me which have been greatly aggravated by your writings, have put me before my countrymen in the character of a base and bad man, a character which I trust is foreign to my nature and life. Under the accumulating weight of this odium unjustly bestowed on me, neither patience nor charity can demand that I keep silent."

Mr. Beecher is now on his farm at Peekskill, and on the 25th, the children, teachers and friends of Plymouth Sunday school went there to congratulate their pastor on the occurrence of the sixty-first anniversary of his birth day.

Theodore Tilton publishes in the Golden Age, Wednesday afternoon, a seven-column article touching the Beecher scandal. It is a defense of Tilton against the charges of the Rev. Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the late Brooklyn Council, that Tilton has been a cowardly slanderer of Beecher, whose magnanimity alone saved him from disgraceful exposure. "Having suffered in silence for four years from these and similar misrepresentations, adroitly put before the public by Plymouth Church," Tilton says that neither patience nor duty will permit him longer to conceal the actual facts from the public." He then goes on to say that he has never slandered Henry Ward Beecher, but, on the contrary, he has sacrificed his own reputation to suppress the truth about him, and that he never has refused to appear before the Church and to answer all questions regarding the scandal that might be put to him. Tilton gives his reason for severing his connection with the Church as follows:

"After I had been for 25 years a member of Plymouth Church, and had become, meanwhile an intimate friend of the pastor, the knowledge came to me in 1870 that he had committed against me an offence which I forbear to name or characterize. Prompted by my self respect, I immediately and forever ceased my attendance on his ministry."

He publishes the following as an extract from a document signed by Mr. Beecher:

BROOKLYN, January 1, 1874.

I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man to my place than I have been. I can ask nothing, except that he will remember all the other breaks that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead. HENRY W. BEECHER.

A copy of Theodore Tilton's extraordinary letter, reopening the Plymouth Church scandal, was sent by a special messenger yesterday to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, now on his farm at Peekskill. Early in the day Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, a brother of Henry Ward, and a sharer with Thomas G. Sherman, lawyer, in the management of Plymouth Church with reference to the scandal, came to this city, and was asked what he thought of the new phase of the scandal. He replied that he could give no opinion, but supposed that Tilton's letter could be answered satisfactorily, if it should be deemed necessary. He went to the office of Sherman, with whom he had an interview several hours long. Sherman subsequently said he did not believe Tilton's allegation of Beecher's guilt.

Perhaps the largest congregation ever seen in Plymouth Church attended Sunday morning, the announcement having been made that Mr. Beecher would preach his last sermon previous to his Summer vacation. After the regular introductory service, Mr. Beecher read the 54th chapter of Isaiah, taking as the text of his sermon the 5th verse thereof. From the beginning to the close of the discourse the greatest attention was paid. The regular attendants were well pleased, and a crowd of curious folks heard a good sermon, but looked somewhat disappointed. There was no reference made by Mr. Beecher to the letter of Theodore Tilton.

When the services were over, the members of Plymouth Church and a number of strangers crowded up to the platform whereon Beecher stood, and a general hand shaking, which continued for some time, took place. Mr. Beecher looked his pleasantest, and evidently the "thunderbolt" had not struck him. When he had shaken the hands of all who could get within reach, and had listened meantime to the kind expressions of the more distant, Mr. Beecher left the Church.

At a consultation on the Tilton letter, last Saturday evening, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and several friends, Mr. Beecher is reported to have said that, personally, he was opposed to saying anything publicly in reply to Tilton's charges. He believed the only effect of utterance would be to prolong the discussion of the case, while, if silence was preserved, the end would be speedily reached. He assured the gentlemen that his bearing toward the silent policy was in no way caused by any fear of the consequences to himself by the discussion. His desire was simply to get out of the difficulty with as little injury to others as possible. He knew that by speaking he could end the matter, so far as he was personally concerned, but he also thought continued silence would shortly have some effect, and, entertaining that opinion, he could see nothing to be gained by any demonstration.

Professor Raymond admired the forbearance Mr. Beecher had all along exhibited in this matter. He was sure the congregation did the same, but he thought it questionable whether forbearance had not now ceased to be a virtue. It was, he knew, a christian duty to be magnanimous, but the question in his mind was whether pusillanimity and magnanimity were convertible terms in this connection.

Mr. Sneariman, the lawyer of the Church, said that if it were necessary to say anything in reply to Tilton, it could be said very briefly. The whole matter was involved in an apologetic letter, and he thought that was all that was necessary to show, as could be easily done.

F. B. Carpenter, the artist, whom Tilton speaks of in connection with the proposition to provide means to send himself and family to Europe, had been interviewed. Mr. Carpenter said:

"A few days after the adjournment of the Brooklyn Council, I had occasion to call on Mr. Beecher at his house, in connection with a matter wholly disconnected with the scandal, and in the course of the conversation I mentioned the fact to Beecher that Tilton had just finished his book, on which he had been engaged for a year. I added that the excitement of the Council had depressed him, and that I, in common with several of his friends, wished that he could go to Europe. Mr. Beecher said he thought it would be an excellent thing for him to do. In reply to that, I said that recent business embarrassments stood in the way, to which Beecher answered that if Tilton desired to go the means would be provided. I didn't understand from anything said by Beecher that he made this proposition in order to secure Mr. Tilton's silence in regard to the scandal. The matter only came up incidentally. I had not gone to speak to Beecher on the subject, and he could hardly have expected that I would bring it up. I told Tilton what Beecher said, and it enraged him, although it was long after. Afterwards I learned that he had written to Beecher.

The Indians.

Important changes have taken place in the Indian Territory. All the Agents of the civilized Indians have been relieved, excepting J. B. Jones, Agent of the Cherokees, and a Central Agency has been established at Ft. Gibson. The Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Cherokees and Chickasaws, and other civilized Indians, will be under Agent Jones. This is regarded as an experiment on a small scale to familiarize the Indians with self-government under a future Territorial organization.

A number of prominent Indians will take strong grounds in their coming annual elections in favor of sectionizing their lands, adopting a Territorial Government, and obtaining citizenship in the United States. The Oklahoma Star, published at Ladds, Choctaw Nation, openly and ably advocates this doctrine.

The Committee of Congress appointed to investigate and report on a Territorial Government for the Indian Country, will find the sentiment of the country greatly changed in favor of Colonel Boudinot's advanced position on the subject of a government for the civilized Indian race, and their rights as prospective American citizens.

A late Leavenworth *Times* says that mail advices from Dodge City, Kansas, confirm the reports that the Indians in that vicinity have assumed a hostile attitude, and are murdering citizens and depredating upon property. They killed Mr. Warren, near Mulberry Creek, and took his entire scalp off. Two hunters were killed at Doby Wells. Four soldiers at Camp Supply were wounded and a lot of stock run off.

A party of leading citizens of Dodge City, who started for the Canadian River, in Texas, on the 7th inst., were attacked at Sharp Creek, all their stock captured, and it is feared the whole party were murdered, as nothing has been heard of them.

Tom Wallace, and a man named Dudley, were killed near the Canadian River, and several wagons that should have arrived from the Canadian River some days ago, have not yet been heard from. Lieutenant Kendall, with a squadron of ten soldiers, is out scouting for the murderous redskins.

How it Works.

(From the Cincinnati Times.)

In the East, the Wall street organs are doleefully howling over the Currency bill. In getting the first bill vetoed, they said they are jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, and squirm accordingly. Our Western Wall street journals are more reserved. Perhaps they have no doubt now about public opinion in the West and South, and will conclude that Senator Morton, after all, is a pretty good leader. But could not the Chicago *Tribune* and the Cincinnati *Commercial* at least afford to drop a few tears over Conkling?

ALMS.

BY H. H.

I am an humble pensioner
Myself for daily bread;
Shall I forget my brothers
Who seem in greater need?

I know not how it happened
That I had more than they,
Unless God meant that I should give
A part of it away.

The poorest highway beggar
And I have needs the same;
Close side by side we waited,
While God called out the name.

So, brother, it but happened
The name He called was mine,
The food was given for us both,
Here! Half of it is thine!

—*Christian Union.*

RELIGIOUS.

One hundred and sixty thousand pilgrims are said to have visited the tomb of Mahomet this year.

The Princess Massimo has presented the Pope with a sum of 10,000 francs on the part of the Countess de Chambord.

At a conference held in Edinburgh, it was stated that there are 56,000 people in that city who attend no place of worship.

Methodism in Kansas, according to the reports of 1873, numbers 24,857 communicants, being an increase of 5,668 over the previous year.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, at its late session in Lynchburg, Va., abolished the order of deaconism in the ministry.

The question of ordaining women to the ministry, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, will almost surely come up in some of the conferences this year.

The crowds at Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London, are so great that on Sunday evenings the doors have to be locked before the proper time, even to seat pew holders who do not arrive soon enough to be admitted.

Mr. Beecher objects to persons who make it a habit to go around from prayer meeting to prayer meeting, relating their experience and indulging in long prayers. He calls them "spiritual bummers."

Three bells, cast from cannon captured in the Franco-Prussian war, and given to the St. Matthew's German Evangelical Church of Baltimore by the Emperor William, were recently placed in position, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

Since the organization of the First Congregational Church in Oberlin, Ohio, in 1834, there has not been a communion when new members have not been received. Fifty have joined the church the present year.

The Congregationalists in Michigan number 191 churches, 173 ministers, and nearly 13,000 communicants, in connection with ten local associations or conferences. Many of the ministers are men of age, experience and marked ability.

At the recent Episcopal Convention at Charlottevile, Virginia, a resolution was passed condemning lotteries, gift enterprises and gift concerts, declaring it improper for any church or church institution to be aided by money made by such means.

The statistics of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, lately in session in Poughkeepsie, shows that in America the churches number 481; ministers, 505; communicants, 67,123; number received on confession during the past year, 3,331.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America has four Bishops, fifteen annual conferences, 607 traveling preachers, 74,799 members, 535 Sunday Schools, 1,02 teachers, 49,955 scholars, and is endeavoring to start a school for the education of its young ministers.

A clergyman settled over a Congregationalist Church in Boylston, Mass., is accused of having forged a certificate of his ordination by the Methodists, and of preaching other mens's sermons as his own. These little things are making trouble in the church.

Mr. L. C. Jungerich, of Philadelphia, is giving to every Protestant clergyman in America who desires to receive it, and will pay the postage, a copy of Swedenborg's "True Christian Religion" an octavo volume of over 600 pages. He has already given away 4,000, and the fifth thousand is now printing.

The pastoral address of the Bishops of the Southern Methodist Church urges the cultivation of family religion, the attendance upon class meetings as an important means of grace; condemns the growing tendency to indulge in worldly amusements; advocates a more rigid enforcement of discipline, and a greater attention to fasting, prayer and the reading of God's word.

The Congregational Conference lately held at Wasseca, Minnesota, is described as a live meeting. Animated discussions were had on church erection, finances, work and discipline, Sunday schools and intemperance. A resolution was passed deprecating the use among the members of wine and light alcoholic liquors, and the prevalent indulgence in card playing and dancing.

The *Christian Observer* prints with great pride the religious endurance of three women. "They walked to the church, over three miles off—and back again, making six good miles on a warm day—One of them is in her seventy-fifth year, and another is her fifty-fourth. At another church an old lady, aged 78, rides to church on horseback, a distance of ten miles, and over one of the worst roads in the State."

The Episcopalians erected their first church edifice in the city of Baltimore, in 1744, the Lutherans in 1758, the Presbyterians in 1764, the Roman Catholics in 1770, the Quakers in 1771, the Methodists in 1784, and the Baptists in 1785. The Methodists have outgrown all the other Protestant denominations, as they now number 76 churches, while, with the exception of the Episcopalians, no other Protestant church in the city numbers thirty churches.

Little Johnny wanted to go to church. His mother was afraid he would make a noise, but his father said, "Johnny knows better than to make a noise in church." So he went. He kept very still till the last prayer. By that time he had grown tired of sitting still, and was standing on the pew cushion, with his back to the pulpit. When the lady in the next seat bowed her head for prayer, Jonny thought she was crying. He leaned over and said to the lady in a tone that was meant for a whisper, but which was only too plainly heard: "Poor lady! What's matter? Do ye stummuck ache?"

THE HENRY COUNTY TREASURY.

The committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Treasury of Henry county, find no little difficulty in obtaining necessary facts. Two of ex-Treasurer TRESSLER'S books are missing. The *Signal* well remarks that the disappearance of one book might be regarded as an accident, but when two, covering some very important transactions, cannot be found, suspicions of foul play naturally arise. And then, parties interested have refused to give testimony, which must excite the belief that where obstacles are thus thrown in the way to prevent the discovery of facts, the truth must be damaging to somebody. The committee are satisfied that the people have been robbed of a large amount of money. Just how much cannot be ascertained at present, but the books indicate the loss of about $100,000 during the past four years.

Henry county is a stronghold of the Democracy, and the business of the county has been conducted by a ring of Democratic politicians who have divided the spoils rather freely. Just who will be caught, is the interesting question at present. That the leaders of the party have all had a finger in the pie, there can be no doubt; but it is probable that but few of the guilty ones can be held to answer for their offenses. The Committee are competent to make the examination, and they have the courage to push it through. If they don't find the missing books they will probably learn the reason for the disappearance of the same, and rich developments may reasonably be expected.

☞Our morning contemporary gets a home thrust from the Bryan *Democrat*. The *Democrat*, in referring to the use of ASHLEY'S name in connection with the Democratic Congressional nomination, remarked that "he was not charged with salary grabs, Credit Mobilier swindles, or SANBORN steals, whereupon the *Commercial* asked the *Democrat* if it knew "of any 'steals' less creditable to a member of Congress than the scheme developed in the infamous 'Dear Cas' Colorado letters?" To this the *Democrat* replies as follows:

> Do not put yourself into a flurry about what the *Democrat* will do in the Ashley matter. We simply said that Mr. Ashley was not charged with salary grabs, Credit Mobilier swindles, or Sanborn steals, during his ten years in Congress. This is not denied. The Ashley-Case Colorado scheme was doubtless a very wicked one, yet it is said $3,000 were required to keep the *Commercial* from supporting Ashley.

☞The Episcopal Convention, in session at Gambier, have decided to divide Ohio into two Dioceses—a Northern and a Southern Diocese—the dividing line to run on the south lines of the tiers of counties lying between Mercer and Jefferson counties. Bishop BEDELL will make his home in Cleveland.

☞Mr. J. E. CURTIS, Division Superintendent on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, furnishes us very valuable reports respecting crop prospects at the various stations on the two lines of Road between this city and Elkhart. Our business men will be interested in these reports, since they afford a reliable index to coming trade.

☞Since the Democracy of this district settled down upon Governor ASHLEY as their candidate for Congress, the pot has ceased to boil. But the managers are at work, quietly encouraging the Prohibition party, and doing such other work as may lead towards success.

☞From present appearances, there will be a full attendance of teachers from this State, Michigan and Indiana, on the occasion of the meeting of the Association at Put-in-Bay on the 1st of July.

☞The Lima *Gazette* regards the currency law as a triumph for the friends of more currency. Its leadings are in that direction, no doubt; and why should not such be the case, since public sentiment clearly demands an increase of currency?

☞After nearly five years of service as publisher and editor of the Bryan *Press*, General HAYES retires from the paper this week, having disposed of the same to Mr. D B. ANGIER, formerly of the Napoleon *Signal*. The *Press* has made commendable progress under the management of General HAYES, and Mr. ANGIER will fully sustain its good qualities.

☞It is announced that Hons. J. M. ASHLEY and J. M. HAAG will orate at Perrysburg on the coming Fourth.

Scribner for Congressman.

C. H. Scribner, of Toledo, seems to take the lead among the Democracy of the Lucas District, as their candidate for Congressman. The Judge is an able man, and would make a strong candidate.—*Fremont Messenger.*

Right. Judge Scribner can poll a heavier vote in Williams county than any other Democratic candidate yet named for Congress.—*Bryan Democrat.*

Timely Advice.

From the Bryan Democrat.

The Toledo *Democrat* and the Toledo *Herald* have been consolidated. Good. Now let the *Herald* stop trying to make Congressmen—attend to the interests of Toledo and the district, make money and grow fat.

Mansfield.

A SALOON KEEPER ON TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to Daily Blade.

MANSFIELD, June 27.—The first case under the Prohibition ordinance, is now in progress before the Mayor, a Mr. ETZ being on trial for selling liquor and keeping a tipping house. The case excites great attention, particularly among the women, who throng the court room. It is charged that the Mayor, who is a German ex-saloon keeper, has so manipulated the empaneling of the Jury, that a conviction is out of the question. The trial is likely to last several days.

In a whiskey row last night, Frank John severely, though not dangerously, cut Henry Snyder with a knife.

HOWARD.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received from Mr. W. C. EARL, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. O. F., a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, at the special session held at Cincinnati, May [illegible]

MASONIC.

The Dedication at Wauseon—Large Attendance—Who Was There and What Was Done—A Memorable Occasion.

Wednesday was a red-letter day in the history of Wauseon and will long be remembered as such by her inhabitants. The occasion which called forth the energy of her people and brought within her limits such a crowd as was never before seen there, was the dedication of a new temple of Masonry, which in architectural beauties is a credit to the Order and to its builder.

At 9:05 o'clock Wednesday morning a special train left the union depot here, bearing 51 delegates from Toledo Commandery Knights Templar, and representatives of other Masonic Lodges of the city, who had been invited to take part in the dedication exercises. Also, the Myers' Cadet Band and Drum Corps. Many ladies accompanied the party, the total number of those going from here being one hundred and fifty-two.

At Delta, a delegation from Fulton Lodge boarded the train, accompanied by a band of music.

At Wauseon, delegations from the Masonic Lodges of Bryan, West Unity and Napoleon, with Wauseon Lodge No. 349, met the train upon its arrival and tendered a hearty welcome to all on board. Line of march was taken up with the organizations present arranged in the following order: The Myers Cadet Band, the Knights Templar, Toledo Lodge, Delta Band, Fulton and Defiance Lodges, Wauseon Band, Bryan, Napoleon, Fayette and Wauseon Lodges.

Arriving at the new Hall, the ceremony of dedication was proceeded with under the following officers of the Grand Lodge of the State: P. G. M., A. H. Newcomb, Toledo; D. G. W., Judge Daley, Napoleon; S. G. W., Clark Ralston, Defiance; J. G. W., Moses Brailey, Delta; G. Marshal, T. Bendick, Toledo; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Bibler, Napoleon.

The exercises were interspersed with singing by the Wauseon Glee Club, which was most pleasant and creditable throughout.

At the conclusion of the ceremony dinner was announced, which, in all its appointments, was sufficient to tempt the eye, gladden the heart and satisfy the appetites of all who participated. The Master Masons of Toledo, Sanford L. Collins and Rubicon Lodges, were taken in charge by Mr. O. W. Lamport, formerly a resident of Toledo, and by him escorted to his residence, where the kindness of himself and wife were made manifest in a manner long to be remembered. After dinner, line was again formed, and the procession, headed by the Marshal of the Day, marched to a neighboring grove, to listen to the oration. The orator of the day, Judge D. R. Austin, of Toledo, was introduced by Rev. Berry, of Wauseon, and throughout his discourse held the close attention of the large concourse present.

He referred to the early establishment of Masonry, and of the beneficial results which had been gained through its instrumentalities. It was instituted in the earliest history of the world, and despite all efforts made for its suppression it stands as firm as a rock and is based on the surest of foundations, viz., the better impulses of man. During the darkness of the Middle Ages it had been the sole protector of Christianity, and in every age had fostered literature, and the arts and sciences. The speaker referred to the progress of Masonry in the State of Ohio, and compared the condition of things twenty-five years ago, when its lodges were few, with the present, when there are over four hundred lodges, all in prosperous condition. Faith, Hope, and Charity were the links which indissolubly bound together the believers in Masonry. The oration was a masterly effort and received the warmest praise from all who heard it. At its conclusion the Knights Templar gave a drill in which they acquitted themselves as their friends would wish. From that time until the departure of the train at 6 o'clock, the visitors enjoyed themselves as best they might. The weather was intensely warm, but began to moderate a little before the departure. Quite a number of Toledoans remained over to take part in the festivities which had been arranged for the evening, while the majority were landed safely at the depot in Toledo at 8 o'clock, apparently well pleased with the day's experience.

FINIS.

The following resolutions of thanks were adopted by the Sir Knights, on the trip homeward:

Resolved, By the Sir Knights of Toledo Commandery, that we hereby tender our thanks to the Masonic fraternity, and especially to the ladies of Wauseon, for the very sumptuous manner with which we were entertained by them.

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are also due to the "Myer's Cadet Band" and "Drum Crops," and to Captain J. W. White, for the excellent music furnished on our trip to Wauseon.

YACHTING.

The International Regatta of the Lakes at Put-in-Bay—Other Contests at Grosse Isle and Lake St. Clair.

Among amateur boatmen the subject of the coming yachting sport at Put-in-Bay is exciting an unusual degree of interest, and the amplest preparations are in progress to make it an event worthy of its international character. From the Detroit *Free Press* we learn that the entries for the first day's race, June 29th, for the champion flag are the Ina, (the present champion yacht,) Lady Stanley, and Minnie Cuthbert, of Toronto; the Cora, and Lena, of Detroit; Restless, of Sandusky; Phantom and another of Cleveland. The prizes for this race are: First, a purse of $100 and the champion flag; second, $50; third, $25. The flag is of silk, and carries the inscription "Champion Yacht." It is to be retained by the successful yacht until won from her at an annual regatta.

The judges appointed for this regatta are Captain B. G. Sweet, Toledo, Captain R. J. Hackett, Detroit, and Captain John Stone, Put-in-Bay. B. Franklin Baker, of Detroit, is referee. The regatta committee consists of Charles B. James, Joseph Nicholson, Hammond Hunter, Ed. A. Arms roug and Lewis D. Rucker.

On July 1st all of the yachts participating in the Put-in-Bay regatta will rendezvous at Grosse Isle opposite the Alexander House, and take part in the programme arranged by the proprietors of the Alexander, that being the grand opening day.

On Friday, July 31, the same yachts will visit Detroit, the place of rendevous being in the river off the boat house of the Detroit Boat Club, the object being to see the first review of the revived Detroit River Navy, which takes place at 6:30 P. M., on that day. At 3 o'clock, the yachtmen and their ladies will be invited to attend Commodore Thompson's reception at the Boat House. On the Fourth there is to be a regatta on Lake St. Clair, in which both first and second class crafts will take part, some seven or eight of the latter being expected. The judges for this race are Capt. R. J. Hackett and Geo. W. Bissell, of Detroit, and Robert McGregor, of Windsor.

On Friday morning, the 3d, the local committee, headed by Capt. Joe Nicholson, will proceed on board the steamer Favorite to lay out the course and set the stakes. The Sarah Van Epps has been chartered by local parties for the Fourth, and members of the club and their friends will be taken on board and given a ride around the course in the wake of the racing boats.

BODY RECOVERED.—TELESPHORE DAOUST is the name of a Canadian Frenchman, who was tallying lumber near the vessel *Fanny Campbell*, which is loading just below the ship yard. Wednesday afternoon, he was missed from his place of work, and all efforts made to find him were fruitless. Thursday night a sailor named BISHOP, while feeling for his body in the river near the place where he was last seen, found the remains and brought them to the surface, and afterwards had them taken to SHROEDER'S. Friday morning, they were taken to St. Patrick's Cemetery and buried. DAOUST was 30 years of age, was smart and industrious. His parents are in California. The coroner, who was notified, after hearing the story of his death, found that it was not necessary to hold an inquest.

AN ABSCONDING R. R. AGENT.—On Tuesday morning last, O. W. Runyan, who has for some time past occupied the position of ticket Agent at the Canada Southern and Pennsylvania depot, in this city, was found to be missing from his usual haunts, and with him had disappeared $1,200, belonging to the Railway Companies. He is reported to have been careless and negligent in his duties of late, and Superintendent EDWARDS had suggested to him the propriety of doing better. No clue to his whereabouts has yet been discovered, although efforts are being made to find him.

COMING CROPS.

The Growing Season of 1874—Comprehensive Report of the Prospects Along the Air Line and Main Line Divisions of the Lake Shore Railway.

We are indebted to Mr. J. E. CURTIS, Division Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, for the following reports received from agents of the road, on both Old Line and Air Line branches, between this city and Elkhart, Ind. Mr. C. has shown much enterprise in collecting this information, which will be of special interest to Toledo business men.

ALONG THE AIR LINE.

HOLLAND.—Wheat about three-fourths crop; corn looks first rate; hay will be an average crop; potatoes poor; the prospect for fruit is good.

SWANTON.—Wheat, oats and corn are good; hay, fair crop; fruit, extra good.

DELTA.—Wheat, oats, corn and fruit generally promise from average to full crops; late heavy rains have improved the prospects of the hay crop; peaches especially give promise of more fruit than for several years, in this vicinity.

WAUSEON.—The wheat crop in this vicinity, and in fact in Fulton county, will be about a two-thirds crop. The breadth sown of oats is larger than usual, and the crops will be very large. Corn will be as good as we ever had in the county, and the breadth planted is very large. Hay will be rather light. The prospect for all kinds of fruit is good.

BRYAN—Wheat, about half an average crop. Hay, an average crop; all other kinds of grain and all kinds of fruit, more than an average crop.

STRYKER—Wheat about two-thirds of a crop; corn and potatoes promises a fair crop; oats very heavy; hay light; apples, poor crop; other fruit abundant.

ARCHBALD—Wheat average crop; corn indications good; hay and oats very good; fruits of all kinds, better than for years previous.

EDGERTON.—Wheat is looking well at this time, considering the hard winter; prospect for about half a crop; corn, oats and potatoes in fine condition, and promise an abundant yield; hay, except clover, is in good condition, and promises a good yield; apples promise fair; peaches and small fruit an abundant yield.

BUTLER.—Wheat about half crop; corn and oats an average crop; hay light; for fruit of all kinds, prospect good.

WATERLOO.—Wheat in this county will not be over half a crop; there is a good prospect for oats, corn and hay; the probability is that there will be a good supply of all kinds of fruit in this vicinity.

CORUNNA.—Hay and wheat not over one-third of an average crop; oats and corn excellent; apples average; cherries one-half crop; peaches in abundance.

KENDALLVILLE.—The prospect for a wheat crop is good; corn, full crop; hay, average; oats better than usual; potatoes fair; apples nearly an average; other fruit light; weather favorable for all crops.

BRIMMFIELD.—The wheat promises to be fully an average crop; there is a large breadth of corn planted, and it looks well, and the oats will be an average crop; the hay will be short and the apple crop does not promise well; the peach crop is more than an average; the crop of cherries will be short, but all other small fruits will be an average crop.

LIGONIER.—The prospects are favorable for a very large crop of wheat, oats and corn never were better; peaches will be plenty; other fruit, not more than enough for home use; hay is light; the potato crop promises better than for many years.

GOSHEN.—Wheat, medium, and killed badly on the clay; corn is late, but stands well, and we may expect a fair crop; hay is very good; oats, an average crop; apples, about one-half crop; peaches, the best we have had for many years; other small fruit, very large crops.

OVER THE OLD LINE.

SYLVANIA.—Wheat, about two-thirds of a crop; corn, half crop; oats, full crop; hay, very light, probably half a crop; apples, prospect good; peaches, grapes and cherries, ditto; currants, middling; prospects for garden vegetables good in general; milk, butter and cheese, first class.

OTTAWA LAKE.—Wheat light, about 15 bushels per acre; oats, good, with fair crop; corn, heavy crop; apples, but few; peaches, good supply; cherries in abundance; no plums; no pears.

RIGA.—The crops in this vicinity are looking fair. Wheat is poor, and farmers do not expect a large crop. This also the case with hay. With this exception, everything looks good. Oats, corn, and fruits of all kinds show prospects of large crops.

BLISSFIELD.—Prospect for wheat, oats, and all kinds of fruit, good; potatoes fair; corn and hay short.

ADRIAN.—Prospect of wheat, above average; corn, hay, and oats look well and promise an abundant harvest; fruit prospects are said to have never been better than at present.

CLAYTON.—Wheat and hay promise fair; corn and oats good; apples fair; small fruits promise an abundance; late rains encouraging.

HUDSON.—Wheat above the average; corn, looking splendidly, prospects good; oats, an immense crop; hay will be a fair crop; peaches and small fruits, good crop; apples, not as good as last fall.

PITTSFORD.—The prospects of good crops in this vicinity of all kinds were never more flattering than at present; wheat, undoubtedly will be the largest crop ever known for some years; fruit in abundance.

HILLSDALE.—Prospects for crops in the vicinity of the station are very good indeed—oldest settlers say prospects were never better; there will be an abundance of fruit of all kinds.

JONESVILLE.—The prospect for wheat in this vicinity is good, larger average sown than last year and looking finely; corn, *ditto*; oats, only fair, with about the usual amount sown; apples and small fruits promise large crops; peaches, somewhat injured by hail storm two weeks ago.

ALLENS.—Wheat, corn and oats looking finely; with no bad luck a full average crop expected; hay light; apples reported about half crop; peaches and small fruits above the average for this section.

QUINCY.—Wheat prospects are good; corn looks well; hay will be short, with only half a crop; oats look well; apples in good condition for fair crop; peaches good for the amount of trees; other fruits looking well.

COLDWATER.—The prospects at present are favorable for a large crop of wheat, corn and oats; hay light; fruit of all kinds abundant.

BRONSON.—The prospects for the wheat, oats and corn crop are good. Hay is light; fruit fair.

BURR OAK.—Wheat, fine prospect; corn looks well.

STURGIS.—Wheat crop never looked better than now. Corn crop will be large; hay, first crop medium; oat crop light; potato crop will be larger than for years; fruit of all kinds promise large crops.

WHITE PIGEON.—The wheat crop in this vicinity is looking much better this year than for several years; corn, potatoes and fruits are also looking finely, and promise fair crops; hay and oats are rather light, and the yield will probably be small here.

BRISTOL.—Prospect for wheat, corn, apples, peaches, grapes and other fruits seldom equaled; hay about two-thirds of a crop; but little barley and oats raised.

ELKHART.—The wheat crop will be a little more than an average. The prospects for corn are good; oats and hay light; fruit crop looks promising, and quite equal to that of two years ago; potatoes uncertain.

INDIANA NEWS.

An old lady named SWANK, who lived near Attica, was thrown from her buggy last Saturday and received injuries from which she died.

Seven years ago a Tippecanoe county man had a mare stolen and never heard anything of her until the other morning, when she presented herself at the front gate, and seemed pleased to get home again.

Benjamin Willie, a wagoner, attempted to cross the railroad track in front of an approaching train, a mile and a half west of Inwood Wednesday, when the wagon was struck by the locomotive and both horses instantly killed. Willie was fatally injured.

NEW OFFICERS.—Maumee Lodge of Odd Fellows have elected officers as follows: N. G., George Marquadt; V. G., W. C. Earle; Recording Secretary, F. W. Brooks.

HOW IS IT?—We understand that there is a feeling among the members of the Buckeye B. B. C. of this city, that they are too much for the Athletics. The best way to settle the thing definitely, is to cross bats on the diamond field.

INDICTED.—The Grand Jury has found indictments as follows: Geo. Bolan, Jack Sheppard and Jake Miller, assault with intent to murder and resisting an officer. Chas Jackson, assault with intent to rape. Frank Myers, assault and battery.

A REGATTA ON THE MAUMEE.—There is to be a regatta on the Maumee next week it seems. From the Perrysburg *Journal* we learn that the members of the pleasure boat clubs of that place held a meeting on Wednesday evening, and decideded to have a regatta on the afternoon of the Fourth, in which all two and four oared pleasure boats may participate. The premium to be awarded to the fasiest boat is a silk banner. Entries may be made from now until the Fourth with Mr. C. B. Shepler, at the D. & M. depot, in Perrysburg.

REDUCED RATES.—The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company has determined upon issuing 4th of July excursion tickets, from here to all stations on the main and branch lines, at one-fifth fare, for the round trip. The tickets will be good from the 3d to the 6th inclusive. The opening of the grand new bridge at St. Louis occurs on the 4th, and this is a fine opportunity for those who may desire, to attend. The passenger facilities of the Wabash are unsurpassed.

AN EXPENSIVE BOARD.—The Toledo Board of Health is allowed to spend the munificent sum of $5, in the removal of any nuisance. When the stench is more potent than that sum, the City Fathers are resorted to to try their hands upon it. At the corner of Adams and Water streets is a swail, or marsh, into which flow the dirt and filth from the neighboring high ground, taunting and poisoning the atmosphere so that it is almost unbearable. The Board of Health is unequal to its removal. Perhaps the City Fathers will take the matter in hand.

THE NARROW GAUGE.—The Maumee *Advertiser* says:

"Our Toledo and Maumee Narrow Gauge Railroad is being pushed at every point. Contractors are at work on Broadway in Toledo; iron is being laid from this city eastward toward Toledo, 30 tons per day of iron are being shipped from Cleveland, and can be laid as fast as it arrives; cattle guards are all in place, bridge at Delaware Creek will be completed this week, and we hear the locomotive is on its way from the manufactory, and is to be set on the track as soon as it arrives, and begin duty at once. The final leveling and surfacing of the track is well begun—indeed, lively operations are already commenced."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Prospective crafts on the sea of matrimony have been launched during the week ending June 27th, 1874, by the following named persons:

Frank Martin and Maggie Partland.
John Elert and Henrietta Trium.
Peter Neill and Mattie Bischall.
Charles E. Howe and Harriet N. Johnson.
Frank Schneider and Elise Clay.
August Suelt and Charlotte Aelan.
Peter Voillett and Mary Neterett.
J. Andrew Henfling and Mary Reinhart.
Samuel Pickling and Marion L. Prentice.
Carl Kashbob and Mary M. Kueroz.
Hans Pedersen and Marie Klindt.
Thomas Flynn and Anna Keeler.
George V. Johnson and Oris R. Stevens.
Morgan Stump and Anna Ryan.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Wood County.

EDITOR BLADE:—The Prohibitionists of this county met in Convention at Bowling Green on Thursday, and nominated the following ticket:

Commissioner—Wesley Shaner.
Auditor—I. N. Thornton.
Treasurer—R. V. Austin.
Clerk—H. S. Lease.
Sheriff—Thomas Burson.
Infirmary Director—J. S. Benschoter.
Coroner—George France.

I understand the Prohibitionists of this place are not satisfied with this action. They had decided to await the action of the Republican and Democratic Conventions, and then nominate an independent ticket, composed of selections from the Republican and Democratic tickets as far as possible. It is probable that two temperance tickets will be in the field. Of course, there can be but one result to a large vote for temperance candidates. It will elect Democratic county officers. Not twenty-five Democrats in the county will bolt their party on this issue. It is, therefore, a movement to elect Democratic county officers—nothing more, and nothing less.

Flaring posters are out, announcing a grand celebration of the coming Fourth, in this place.

E.

Perrysburg, June 27, 1874.

Allen County.

The Catholics of Delphos lately made a donation to their brethren of Van Wert of sixty wagon loads of stone to assist in building a new church at the latter place.—Rev. L. H. Geshwind will be installed as pastor of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Lima, on Saturday, June 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. J. P. Heinz, of Germantown, will officiate.—The Delphos Brewery produced and sold two hundred and eighty-five barrels of beer last month.—Allie Smith, a young lad residing in Lima, died last week from lock-jaw.—Some of the Lima Nimrods got up a squirrel hunt last week, with eight "shootists" upon a side. Result, 286 dead squirrels.

Van Wert County.

The question of building a new Court House, to cost $80,000, was submitted to a vote of the people of Van Wert county last Monday. Washington township gave 51 votes in favor of, and 295 against building. In the town of Van Wert and Pleasant township the vote was almost unanimous in its favor. The majority in favor of building is upwards of four hundred.

Putnam County.

The wool clip is very heavy this year.—A party of young men at work in Liberty township have killed twenty-eight rattlesnakes this season.—A meeting of the pioneers of Putnam county will be held at Ottawa, on Saturday, July 11th, 1874.—Thos. Carnahan, of Ottawa, was thrown under the wheels of a buggy last week, and had an arm broken.—Willie Bennett, a school boy, playing with too much vigor on Monday last, fell and broke his arm.—On last Monday evening Mr. Cal. B. Sherrard, of Blanchard township, was thrown from a wagon loaded with lumber, and a wheel of the wagon passed over his arm, breaking it near the elbow.—Next week the wheat harvest will commence in this county. The yield of wheat promises to be immense, and will probably be the largest crop ever raised in the county.

Fulton County.

Miss Ella Fairchilds, of Pike township, was examined on Saturday last and pronounced insane; and application has been made for her admission to the Asylum.—Mr. Hiram Richardson, of Royalton township, died on Monday evening of pneumonia, aged about 60 years. Mr. R. was one of the first settlers in that township, having moved there from York State, about 1837.—The Prohibition Convention for the nomination of a ticket for Fulton county, will meet in Wauseon Saturday of this week.—Cattle and sheep are permitted to run at large in Wauseon until December 1st, 1874.—The Spring Hill Cheese Factory uses 4,000 pounds of milk daily, and everything is moving in a very satisfactory.

Napoleon.

THE TREASURER'S BOOKS—MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

It is regular circus weather here now. On the 27th inst., Dan Rice entertained, or endeavored to entertain, a select audience, and Wednesday the "Great International" was town accompanied by the usual number of "lung testers," "lifting machines," etc. The town was crowded and it was almost impossible to get through the streets. The intense heat (96 deg. in the shade), and the thirsty condition of the crowd made it an exceedingly happy day for the venders of lemonade and soda fountain proprietors. Occasionally one would be seen who displayed strong symptoms of having been where "fire water" was vended by the drink. While out looking at the parade, Mr. Best's house was thoroughly ransacked and everything taken which the thieves had any inclination for.

Wool continues to come in. Prices range from 40 to 46 cents. Some lots brought 50 cents and upwards. Our woolen factory men have been buying some wool at Defiance. They report that they were able to buy the same grade of wool there from six to eight cents cheaper than in Napoleon.

The Grangers hold a Fourth of July meeting in the grove south of the river. A good time is expected.

School closes on Friday this week. No graduates. The examiners have appointed the 21st of July as the day when the examination of teachers for the ensuing year will take place.

There is considerable talk here about the examination of the County Treasurer's books. Some books which were necessary in the examination are not to be found. There are those of a sufficiently suspicious nature to suspect that their disappearance was not purely accidental. More will be known when the examination has closed.

The Masons have gone to Wauseon to-day to attend the dedication services.

There is a report that a large cabinet making establishment is seriously considering the propriety of removing to this town. It could not find a better place.

Our base ball interests are not allowed to remain idle if the weather is hot. There is one advantage in playing on hot days; the players are not so apt to take cold.

June 24th, 1874. MODOC.

OHIO NEWS.

Eaton is having incendiary fires.

George Perrells, while at work in a wheatfield near Lancaster, was struck by lightning on the 25th and instantly killed.

A severe wind storm passed over McConnelsville on Wednesday tearing down trees, leveling fences, and unroofing buildings.

Samuel Glasgow died at the Butler county infirmary on Thursday, from a pistol shot he received at the hand of John Smoyer in a quarrel last Tuesday night. The altercation was about some money which deceased, who was a very old man, owed Smover

"Commonly Known As."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Some radicals in Toledo are working hard to make the schools of that city utterly secular, or at any rate exclude from them everything that savors of positive religion. The bill which incorporated their views they contrived to show that spite was at the bottom of the movement. The Bible, hymns, prayer, &c., were all mentioned with the contemptuous prefix of "commonly known as." What these destructives intend to substitute in the place of the studies or exercises stricken out does not appear. We suppose, however, that having no creed of their own, they wish to make the community occupy their own level. The heathen Japanese are wiser in their generation than these self styled liberals, though their course indicates more of a disposition to do right than good judment in the selection of means. Having become tired of their old teachers, they propose to select a new national religion after having public disputations between Buddist and Saint priests on one side and Christian missionaries on the other. The debates are to be held at intervals of ten days, the address being taken down by stenographers and published in the interval. The government pays the expenses of the disputations, and will continue them until it shall be able to decide what religion is the best. The process is likely to occupy a good deal of time, and we fancy that its results will not answer the expectations of those who desire it. Still, it is apparent that the Japanese, wiser than the Toledo rascals, are aware that the people must have some faith on which to rest.

HOW IT WORKS IN BOSTON.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

[From the Boston Gazette.]

We at length reached the hotel again, and I proposed a glass of brandy and water. My friend looked at me and then at the landlord; and then the landlord looked at my friend and then at me. Perplexity overspread the countenance of both.

"Such a thing as a drop of liquor is not to be had in the place," said the landlord.

"Bought, you mean," retorted my friend.

"Bought, I mean," was the answer.

Then both eyed me significantly.

"Does anybody give it away?" I inquired, greatly puzzled by the mystery that appeared on both their countenances.

"Not exactly. You see the State onstables would be after me in no time if I sold liquor," explained the landlord.

"Do you want some very badly?"

I could not explain how badly I wanted it, and could only give vent to my feelings in a sigh.

Without a word the landlord disappeared within the recesses of a small room behind the office desk, and presently came forth with two empty tumblers in his hand. These he placed upon the desk.

"But where is the liquor?" I inquired.

"The law forbids me to sell it," he said. "I dare not disobey the law. If you can find any here you are welcome to it," saying which he accidentally turned back the breast of his coat. The neck of a bottle peeped forth from the inside pocket. He winked his eye at me, and I winked my eye him, after which I drew forth the bottle. He faintly struggled with me to prevent the daring robbery upon which I was bent, but I proved inexorable.

"My private bottle, kept for medicinal purposes, and not for sale," he moaned, as he poured out the liquor for myself and the worthy chairman of the parish committee. "Have some water gentlemen?" he added with a scowl.

We drank and I replaced the bottle in the repository, whence I had taken it. Then I put a dollar in his hand.

"What is this for?" he asked, as he deposited it in his waistcoat pocket and gave me a half dollar in change.

"For a bushel of oats," I answered.

"Keep them until I send for them."

"Ah, sir," said the landlord, with a air of virtuous resignation, "the Prohibitory law has done a world of good in stopping the sale of liquors. It's a severe law on us, but it's a good one."

☞A frog was found ten feet below the surface of the ground, a few days since, at Sodus, N. Y., which is supposed to be over 1,000 years old. Its age was probably learned after the manner of ascertaining the population of Chicago or St. Louis. Notwithstanding its age, it hopped off just as it had been in the habit of doing in ye olden time.

☞A prominent physician has observed that when a man is relying his pulse will beat with greater rapidity than usual. That may be the case with some persons, but if it is caused by extra exertion, then there are those whose pulse would beat strongest when telling the truth.

Marblehead, Lake Erie, on account of the heavy shipments from its extensive marble quarries, has been declared a port of entry.

Political News.

The Democratic State Convention met at Portland, Maine, on the 23d, 422 delegates being present. Dr. Alfonzo Garalon was chosen President, with one Vice President from each county. Joshua A. Titcomb was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted favoring the early resumption of specie payments, declaring for free trade, and generally condemning the recent course of the Republican party in Congress.

The Democratic Convention met at Pittsburg on the 23d, and nominated candidates for the various county offices. A resolution was presented urging the support of Hon. John M. Dallas for Judge of the Supreme Court, which met with considerable opposition, and was finally withdrawn.

The Convention of the Prohibition party temporarily organized at Auburn, N. Y., on the 23d, with James L. Bragg, of Syracuse, as chairman. After the appointment of Secretary, a long discussion took place on the admission of delegates, and it was finally decided to let every prohibitionist present participate in the proceeding. An address was made urging the prohibitionists to organize in every county, so that there shall be no selling out of temperance men by politicians.

Mrs. Gage was invited to address the Convention, but before she began, it was moved that all the ladies present be made members of the Convention. This opened the question of Woman Suffrage, and it was discussed at some length. Several delegates asserted that Woman Suffrage was vital to the prohibition party. Mrs. Gage argued that it would be policy to nominate at least one on the State ticket. A resolution was adopted on the subject, renewing the pledge to put the ballot in the hands of the women when the prohibitionists have the power. Myron H. Clark was nominated for Governor; J. L. Bragg, Lieut-Governor; Horace V. Howland, Judge of the Court of Appeals; Daniel Welford, Canal Commissioner; Ira Bell, State Prison Inspector.

About fifty temperance Republicans from various parts of the State held a meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 23d, in opposition to the re-nomination of Governor Dix.

The Woman's State Temperance Convention convened in Library Hall, Pittsburgh, on the 24th, and was called to order by Mrs. A. W. Black, President of the Allegheny County Union. There was a large number in attendance. After the preliminary exercises, the convention was addressed by Gen. F. H. Lane, Mr. J. B. Graw, G. W. C., of New Jersey, Mrs. Dr. Hill, of Cleveland, and others. Mrs. A. W. Black was chosen permanent President.

The Anti-Monopoly State Convention met at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 24th. W. F. Cardell, of Guthrie, was chosen temporary chairman. Mr. Cardell made a speech, in which he characterized both of the old parties as corrupt beyond redemption; alluded to Congress and national politics, and denounced the protective tariff as a curse to the country, as it has built up monopolies East at the expense of the West. The National Bank monopoly is a fraud, and the patent rights system is a cheat. The country relies on the new party to right these wrongs, and to carry Iowa by 10,000 majority. He cared not so much for the ability as the honesty of the candidates. The usual committees were then appointed.

The Convention organized permanently by the election of F. A. Gilbert, of Dubuque, President, with one Vice President from each Congressional District. Ex-Governor Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a report, which was adopted, after some debate.

David Morgan, Mohaskin county, was nominated for Secretary of State; S. W. King, Dubuque, for Auditor; J. W. Barnes, DesMoines county, for Treasurer; General J. B. Kealty, of Pottowatamie, for Attorney General; George W. Ball, Polk county, Clerk of the Supreme Court; J. M. Wearl, of Buchanan, Reporter of Supreme Court; R. A. Hoggatt, of Story, for Register of Land Office. The nominees for Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Reporter of Supreme Court have been Republicans heretofore. The other nominations were formerly Democrats.

Alfred C. Harmer has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District of Pensylvania. His opponent was Leonard Myers, at present Congressman from the Third District. The new apportionment threw both into the Fifth District. The vote was: Harmer, 100; Meyers, 48.

In the Second District Charles O'Neil was renominated by the Republicans.

In the First Congresssonal District Republican Convention, Chapman Furman was, on the 24th, nominated for Congress.

The Republican Congressional Convention, in the 13th Illinois District, held at Lincoln on the 24th, nominated J. C. McNulty, the present member, for re election.

St. John's Day.

AT LOUISVILLE.

The Masons celebrated St. John's Day by a parade through the streets and a festival at Central Park. Thousands were in attendance, and the celebration was the largest ever held in this city. The proceeds go to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home of this city. Business in the city was generally suspended during the day.

AT MONTREAL.

St. Jean de Baptiste's Day was successfully celebrated in this city. About 10,000 persons took part in the procession, including about 40 Masonic Societies, with 30 bands of music.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The corner-stone of the new chamber of Commerce building, corner of Kentucky avenue and Maryland street, was laid this afternoon. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic Order. The building will be 60 by 44 feet.

AT MEMPHIS.

St. John's Day was observed by the Masonic fraternity by a grand picnic at St. James' Park. The colored Masons paraded the streets and picnicked at Alexander's Park.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Louisiana celebrated the anniversary of St. John the Baptist by a procession, religious ceremonies at church, and parade in Lafayette Square.

Coronation of Pope Pius IX.

The 28th Anniversary of the Coronation of Pope Pius IX. was celebrated on the 22d, at Exposition Hall, New Orleans. Addresses were delivered in French, German and English. A dispatch was read as follows:

To the Catholic Militant Union:

"The Catholics of New York greet the Catholics of New Orleans on this, the glorious anniversary of the reign of Pius IX."

Archbishop Perche sent the following telegram to Cardinal Antonelli at Rome:

"The Archbishop of New Orleans and his Suffragan Bishops greeting the Holy Father with thanks to Almighty God on the 28th Anniversary of his Coronation, humbly implore his Apostolic benediction."

The following reply was received:

ROME, JUNE 21.

"The Holy Father is vividly grateful at the telegram which you have sent me, and extends to you from his heart the benediction requested.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

An Enjoyable Life.

What a life of constant, wearying anxiety must be that of the residents of what remains of the devastated Mill River Valley. Not only have they been haunted by the memories of the recent inunda-tion, but fears of a similar disaster have kept them in a state of nervous suspense and fear that cannot be understood by those living at a safe distance from the scene. Many families leave their homes at nightfall and go to the hills, where they remain until morning; some retire to rest with their clothes on, to be ready to flee for their lives at a moment's notice, while in other cases a member of the family keeps watch all night, that the others may go to rest with at least a partial sense of security. The waters in the reservoirs are to be drawn off soon, these afflicted people will be relieved of the fearful suspense under which they have been suffering for weeks.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Dealers are Opposed to the Reciprocity Treaty—Sharp Practice in the Shipment of Lumber.

The Lumbermen have been in Convention at Williamsport, and chosen the following officers:

President—Judge L. D. Wetmore, of Warren, Pa.

Vice Presidents—Hon. H. G. Thorp, of Wisconsin; Ezra Rust, Saginaw; M. C. F. Marston, Hartford.

Secretaries—Jas. R. Smith, Buffalo

Farm, Garden and House.

Churning.

In the *Milch Zeitung*, published in Dantzig, Ger., the following conclusions are arrived at from experiments made by Mr. Peterson to determine the causes affecting the yield of butter, viz:

The churning of whole milk is, as a rule, little known. It is, however, often resorted to in Holstein, where cheese is not made. The general mode of procedure is self evident: instead of being skimmed, when it is ripe enough, the whole of the milk is worked in the churn.

All the experiments I have made to determine which method yields the most butter, have been in favor of churning the whole milk, when other circumstances have been equal.

To obtain the greatest amount of butter, in churning cream, it is necessary

1st. To be in a position to control the temperature at all times of the year.

2d. To be able always to perform the skimming at the right time.

3d. Such a daily supply of milk as will yield enough cream to allow it to be churned before its yield of butter is damaged by standing too long.

These conditions cannot be complied with in all dairies, and the less so the smaller establishment. The greater number of diaries depend on three or four cows, and the yield of butter is often considerably lessened by the cream standing too long, owing to the quantity not being sufficient to churn.

In churning whole milk I always proceed as follows:

The evening milk of one day and the morning milk of the next are churned together. The former is placed in a tub directly after milking, and the latter added to it the next morning. In summer, the milk is allowed to stand, at most, two feet in the tub; in the winter, about 2½ feet. In very hot weather the morning milk is cooled down to 16° or 20° R. before it is added to the evening milk. Under these circumstances the milk is nearly always ripe for churning when the evening milk has stood 36 and the morning 24 hours. The temperature of the milk when being churned should be from ½° to 1° R. warmer than when cream is churned.

The churning itself should be hurried as little as possible, since the butter globules being more widely separated in milk than in cream, rather more time is needed for them to collect.

In churning whole milk there is an increase in labor, owing to the necessity for more frequent churnings, but this is far outweighed by the other advantages resulting from it.

Packing Plants to go by Mail.

Many of your readers, I have no doubt, who are unacquainted with the *modus operandi* of putting up plants, bulbs, &c., to go by mail, would like to send such to their friends and also to exchange with others, if they know how to do them up; therefore I pen the following for their benefit:

The requisite material for doing up packages of small fruit, plants, bulbs, asparagus, rhubarb and all other plants and roots, is dampened moss, oiled paper, strong twine and stout Manilla paper. The roots of the plant must be entirely covered with dampened moss, before the oiled paper is wrapped around them, and if the roots are stiff and would be likely to burst the paper, they should be tied to their place before putting on the paper. The oiled paper retains the moisture and prevents the covering of the package from getting damp and injuring other mail matter. Two thicknesses, at least, of the oiled paper should be used on each package. The other covering should also be at least two thicknesses of stout Manilla paper, and be put on in such a manner that the contents of the package can be determined without undoing any part of it. The package should be tied so there is no possibility of the strings getting misplaced while the package is passing through the mails. The rate of postage for such packages is one cent for every two ounces, or fractional part thereof, and no single package weighing over four pounds will be carried by mail; you can send as many packages as you please to any person, and all in one mail if you choose, but no single package can weigh over four pounds. Potatoes carry best in small bags, made of common heavy sheeting; after filling sew them up.

The address should be written and the requisite amount of postage stamps put on before filling, as it is a difficult matter to write or stick stamps on them after they are filled. A thick solution of gum arabic makes a very good paste for putting on the bags when you intend sticking stamps. The paste should be rubbed on the bags, not on the stamps, and there will be no danger of their getting rubbed off while in the mail bags.

When sending plants by mail, trim close. Strawberry plants should have all the large leaves cut off, being careful not to injure the crown of the plant. In sending raspberry, blackberry and huckleberry plants, cut back to within five or six inches of the root. The same directions apply to rose bush, currant, gooseberry, &c. I admire the plan of exchange proposed by the *Journal*, and hope its readers all over the country will avail themselves of the benefits offered.—P. Sutton, *in American Farm Journal for July.*

Currant Worms—Striped Bugs.

For the currant worm I use a solution of white hellebore, about one pound to twenty or twenty-five gallons of water; letting it stand a day, stirring it occasionally, then when the worm makes its first appearance, or which I think is better, waiting till the worms begin to grow, but before any damage is done to the bush (they first commence on the lower leaves), I give the bush a thorough drenching with a garden syringe, and that with me has been all that has been necessary. If they appear the second time, I repeat the process. The same solution is equally effective in destroying the rose slug. One application is generally sufficient for the whole season. I apply to the rose bush before the leaves are much perforated.

About ten years ago, I was at a widowed sister's in Connecticut, who has a fine flower and vegetable garden, which she takes great delight in. She took me out to see her flowers which are in the same enclosure with her vegetables, and passing some cucumbers just out of the ground, I noticed that she had around each hill a box about five or six inches high and about twelve inches square, without any cover. I asked what those boxes were for, "as the bugs can get in." "I know they can," she replied, "but they will not." She did not know why, but having used the same method to protect my vines ever since, I know it to be effectual—no bug will ever enter the boxes unless they are left open at the bottom, then they will crawl under, but if tight at the bottom, the plants are safe. The boxes can be removed when the third leaf is well developed. The boxes can be made of rough boards, not over six inches high, and it is better to have them five inches on one side and six on the opposite, as the shade will be less.—*Lor. Country Gentleman.*

Securing Apples for the off Year.

One of the most successful agriculturists in the country is Robert Pell, who has a 1,200 acre farm in Ulster county, N. Y., all in the highest state of cultivation. One feature is an orchard of 200 acres, planted exclusively with the Newtown Pippin, and the produce of this orchard is famous in England and Europe, as well as at home. To attain his present perfection in fruit culture Mr. Pell studied the art of pomology and learned how to assist nature in her efforts to support mankind. Commonly speaking, the apple tree bears every alternate year. Mr. Pell determined to have an annual harvest, and to give to his orchard a handsome start, he sacrificed the crop of a bearing year. All the apples were picked while green. He discovered that the germ of next year's fruit was in existence at the time of the apple harvest, but that the tree would be so exhausted that this germ would fall of development, and a year of rest would follow before another crop could be produced. Having stopped his trees from fruiting in this manner I have mentioned, he was sure of a crop on what was generally the off year, and determined to follow this up by a treatment which would abolish the year system. He learned that trees require a variety of food, the chief of which is found in potash, lime and soda, and his orchard has been thus fed with all the success that could have been anticipated. The potash is found in wood ashes, lime is obtained from oyster shells at low cost (stone lime being undesirable), while soda is supplied by common salt. In orchards thus fed and judiciously pruned success cannot fail, and although this season is generally short of apples, Mr. Pell's crop is of usual abundance.—*New York Tribune.*

Raising Turkeys.

First, find the turkey's nest as soon as possible and take the eggs out every night. For nest eggs we always use hens' eggs. If the turkey eggs are left out they get chilled and do not hatch good. Put the eggs in a box of bran. Set them where they will keep warm, and turn them over every other day at least.

If your turkeys stray far from the house to make nests, when they go to setting bring them up near the house. If you have no turkey house, make some coops just large enough for one to set in near the house, and set them. Watch them when they come off to eat, or they will return to the old nest, and thereby the eggs will get chilled.

I do not think it a good plan to make turkeys lay the second time. We always set them as soon as possible, so as to have early turkeys, believing that we can make more money on fifty good early ones than we can on one hundred little ones.

After the little turkeys are hatched, put them out. Give them a diet of corn bread and hard boiled eggs and some bread until they are two weeks old. Sour milk curdled is also very good for them. After they are two weeks old feed them only bread until they are large enough to eat corn. Shut them up every night in a coop until they are large enough to fly up to roost. When they are small keep them in of a morning until the dew gets off.

Almost every time our turkeys are left out, the dogs, or something else, kill about half of them.

Feed Fowls a Little and Often.

It is a very careless method of feeding fowls which we see so often adopted, where the feed is thrown down in great heaps on the ground or floor. It is not only wasteful, but injurious to the fowls; because they get over-fed, and it is in an important respect contrary to their habits. For their nature is to scratch, which the old hen with a brood when she is just let out of the coop. She hardly stirs from the spot, but as soon as she has realized her freedom down go her claws into the soil, and afterwards, whenever you see her, she is at it.

Always feed, then, no more than can be eaten at once, and take care that this is so scattered amongst some light rubbish, that they may have the luxury of scratching for it. If feed is buried in fresh earth, then they get, with their mouthful of grain, something of use to their peculiar digestive organs. Grain, however, should not be allowed to come in contact with the filthy tainted soil too often found in the poultry-yard.—*The Poultry World.*

Cure for Hog Cholera.

A correspondent at Mulberry Grove sends us what he recommends as the best cure for hog cholera known. The recipe was first published in the *Prairie Farmer* some years since. The quantity given is sufficient for one hundred hogs, and is mixed with slop enough for a few doses, say a pint of the slop to the hog each time. This is the recipe: Take of sulphur two pounds; black antimony, one-half pound; arsenic, two ounces. Our correspondent says he has tried the above on a lot of fifty hogs, and cured all that were able to walk to the trough to eat the slop. Prof. J. B. Turner also published the following preventive in the same paper in 1864, which our correspondent says he has seen used with perfect satisfaction: One peck wood ashes, four pounds salt, one pound each of black antimony, copperas and sulphur, one-fourth pound saltpetre. Pulverize and mix, moisten and put in a trough under a shed where the hogs can have free access to it. —*Greenville (Ill.) Advocate.*

To cleanse a comfort, tie it up loosely and plunge it in scalding water for an hour or two, then spread it on the grass and let the rain fall on it till it is thoroughly rinsed, and dry in the sun, turning it two or three times a day. Blankets are far more wholesome than comforts and can be cleaned much more readily. In the coming civilization of our race "comforts" will be unknown.

Prevention of Sunstroke.

As the heated term is rapidly approaching, says the Syracuse *Journal*, we give the following specific for sunstroke, which may save from illness or death many whose occupation compels them to be in the field or on the street:

About a year since, I saw in a newspaper an account of a case of sunstroke, written by the party himself. After suffering a long time from the attack, and having to a considerable degree recovered, he experienced suffering even from the rays of the moon. This led him to reflection that it was not altogether the heat of the sun that produced prostration. After much research, he discovered that the injury came from the chemical ray, and not from the heat ray. He was guided to this by observing the fact that a photograph could not be taken through a hollow glass. Accordingly, he lined his hat with two linings—one of orange yellow to arrest the chemical ray, and one of green to arrest the heat ray. Thus prepared, he went where the rays of the sun were most intense with perfect impunity. It is well known that the negro is seldom sunstruck. The color of his skin over the skull being of the orange yellow, may assist in accounting for the fact. I practiced upon this suggestion all last summer, lined my hat with green and orange yellow paper, and had confidence enough in the truth of the theory to neglect my umbrella, which I had never done before. I mentioned it to many, who tried it also, and, in many cases that came under my observation, they uniformly asserted that the oppressive heat of the sun upon the head was much relieved.

☞ The Senate Committee on Transportation, in considering the Fort St. Philip Canal bill last week, voted to amend it by providing that the canal shall not be limited to the location known as the St. Philip and Breton Pass, and that proposals for its construction shall be open to general competition. Both excellent amendments to the original bill.

☞ The new currency bill introduced into Congress, provides for taking $55,000,000 from the circulation of the Eastern States to be distributed among the Western States.

THE FINANCE ACT.

Full Text of the Bill as it Passed the Senate and House.

SEC. 1. The act entitled "An act to provide National currency, secured by a pledge of U. S. bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the National Bank act.

SEC. 2. That Sec. 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever [illegible] the amount of their respective [illegible] of the moneys required by [illegible] kept at all times on hand [illegible] cent by the amount of deposits [illegible] sets as provided for in said [illegible].

SEC. 3. That associations organized, or to be organized [illegible] provisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section 2 of this act, and when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of $500, such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and all notes of national banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer, or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasury of the United States for redemption, as provided herein; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed the circulation notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency and destroyed and replaced as now provided by law. Provided, that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes, and the associations hereafter organized shall also generally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer; and, provided further, that so much of section 33 of said national bank act recognizing, or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts to which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than $9,000, take up the bond which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of the said circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the banks in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the national bank act, and the outstanding notes of said association to an amount equal to the legal tender notes deposited [illegible] be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States and destroyed, as now provided by [illegible] provided that the amount of the bonds [illegible] deposit for circulation shall not be reduced [illegible] $60,000.

SEC. 5. That the Controller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may hereafter be issued by him.

SEC. 6. That the amount of United States notes outstanding, and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium, shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve.

SEC. 7. That so much of the act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes, as provided, that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of section 6 of said act, until after the $54,000,000 granted in section 1 of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, under the Direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith, and he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as application shall be duly made therefor, and until the full amount of the $54,000,000 shall be withdrawn, to make a requisition on each of the national banks described in said section, and in the manner therein provided, organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of this circulation as by said act may be apportioned to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon the return of the circulation required, or the deposit of lawful money as herein provided, a proportional amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association as shall make such return or deposit, shall be surrendered to it.

SEC. 8. That upon the failure of the national banks upon which requisitions for circulation shall be made, or any of them, to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required within thirty days, the Controller of the Currency shall at once sell, as provided in section 49, of the national currency act, approved June 3, 1864, bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the association or associations, which shall so fail to an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required of such association or associations, and with the proceeds which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States so much of the circulation of said association or associations shall be redeemed as will equal the amount required and not returned; and if there be any excess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption it shall be returned to the association or associations whose bonds shall been sold; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, designated depositaries, and National Bank depositaries of the United States, who shall be kept informed by the Controller of the Currency of such associations as shall fail to return circulation as required, to assort and return to the Treasurer for redemption the notes of such associations as shall come into their hands until the amount required shall be redeemed, and in like manner to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such National Banks as have failed or gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of winding up their affairs, of such as shall hereafter so fail or go into liquidation.

SEC. 9. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency, and he is hereby ordered to issue circulating notes without delay, as applications therefor are made, not to exceed the sum of $55,000,000, to associations organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation under an apportionment made on the basis of population and wealth as shown by the returns of the census of 1870, and every association hereafter organized shall be subject to and be governed by the rules, restrictions and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter and repeal provided by the national bank act, provided that the whole amount of circulation withdrawn and removed from the banks transacting business shall not exceed $55,000,000, and that such circulation shall be withdrawn and redeemed as [illegible] be necessary to supply the circulation [illegible] ly issued to the banks in those States [illegible] less than their apportionment; and [illegible] further, that not more than $10 [illegible] 00 shall be withdrawn and redeemed [illegible] certain contemplated, during the first [illegible] year ending June 30, 1875.

The title of the [illegible] is amended to read as follows:

"An act to fix the amount of United States notes, provide for the redemption of the national bank currency, and for other purposes."

The report is signed by all the members of the committee.

"Thieving in the outskirts" is the latest for "picking ladies' pockets."

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Specific and Miscellaneous Appropriations.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the miscellaneous appropriation bill, having been agreed to by both Houses, makes the following settlement of the disputed points: The House agrees to the Senate amendment of advancing $1,300,000 to the District of Columbia, for the payment of the July interest on the bonded debt, and the payment of employés of the District government, but a [illegible] inserted, that $75,000 of this [illegible] reserved for the payment [illegible] employed by the Board of Public Works. Neither House would concur [illegible] other's action regarding the Civil Service Commission and appointments, so action relating to this subject is altogether omitted. The law under which the Civil Service Commission exists is not repealed, but no appropriation is made for continuing its work or paying its expenses. The Senate recedes from its amendment proposing to repeal last year's law, which appropriated $600,000 for replacing worn out national bank notes, and the balance of that appropriation is still available. The House concurs in the Senate provision for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of Southern rivers, with an amendment reducing the amount from $500,000 to $400,000. The Senate recedes from its proposition to increase the appropriation for new State, War and Navy Department buildings from $700,000 to $950,000. So no provision is made for the completion of the north wing of said buildings. The following Senate amendments are agreed to by the House, and therefore become a law: Fixing the compensation of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Commissioners of Customs at $4,500 each per annum; appropriating $342,204 for the establishment of new life saving stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, as authorized by a law of Congress; authorizing the employment of 13 clerks in the office of the Comptroller of Currency, the cost to be reimbursed by the National Banks; providing $10,000 for the destruction of retired notes by the maceration process; appropriating $40,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue of Nathaniel Greene; $10,000 for the purchase of works of art for the Capitol; $60,000 for the clerks and the temporary clerks in the office of the United States Treasury; $25,000 for observing the transit of Venus; $10,000 for the collection of information regarding the fur trade in Alaska; $32,000 for the Board of Health of the District of Columbia; $200,000 for fitting up the basement of the Postoffice Department; $29,000 for the Columbia Deaf and Dumb Asylum building; $25,000 for the building of the Woman's Christian Association; $25,000 for the Little Sisters of the Poor; $20,000 for experiments with breech-loading cannon; $80,000 for winter quarters for troops near Red Cloud and Whetstone Agencies; $20,000 for presents to the Sioux Indians, on condition that they shall relinquish their treaty rights to hunt in Nebraska; $10,000 for the National Association for the relief of colored women and children in the District of Columbia; $50,000 for continuing work on the new jail in the District of Columbia; $40,000 for wagons and expenses at the Carson City Mint, Nevada; also reappropriating the unexpended balance for the repairs of the iron-clad Miantonomah at Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and other iron-clads elsewhere; for a public building at Covington, Kentucky, for a public building at Nashville, limiting the total cost of the Philadelphia Custom House and Postoffice to $4,000,000, and of the Cincinnati public building to $300,000. The Senate recedes from its proposed amendments to appropriate $125,000 for paving roadway in front of the Capital, &c., $11,000 for supplies for the Yankton Sioux, $150,000 for extending Washington Building Hall so as to accommodate the Pension Bureau, $15,000 for the Reform School in the District of Columbia, $50,500 for the Hydographic Office. The Senate also recedes from its action proposing to strike out the item of $8,000 for the payment of commissions to the Collector of Customs, acting as Superintendent of Lights. The proviso extending the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board over the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri Rivers, and the proviso that all tolls on vessels entering or leaving Thunder Bay River, Michigan, shall be abolished after the lighthouse is completed, were accepted and become law.

In Mr. Garfield's summary of work done this session in the matter of public appropriations made to the House to-day, he gave the following comparative [illegible] of the appropriations last year [illegible]:

	Last Year.	This Year.
[illegible]	$22,250,000	$18,750,000
[illegible]	31,700,000	27,750,000
[illegible]	23,740,000	20,500,000
[illegible]	1,800,000	900,000
Judiciary	500,000	550,000
Mil. Academy	341,000	328,000
Deficiency	17,270,000	6,000,000
Civil Appro's	24,180,000	20,000,000
Rivers and Harbors	6,110,000	6,218,000

The Consular Diplomatic bill was about the same both years, except that the bill contained an item of $2,000,000 to pay the claims awarded by the British Mixed Commission.

The pension bill this year was about $50,000 less than last year, but he thought it likely there would be a deficiency to that amount.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill contained an unusual item of $400,000 for the sufferers from overflow.

The aggregate of the bills showed a diminution below last year's appropriations of $27,763,788.

His statement, of course, did not include private bills, but his opinion was, while more private bills than were customary passed this session, the amounts appropriated were less than usual.

The Funny Man of Congress.

The funny man of the House this winter, says the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is said to be Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, who tells on himself some very amusing stories. He served one term in the Senate several years ago, and a few days after he was sworn in he was passing one of the cloak-rooms, and inside was Messrs. Fessenden, Morrill and several others, whose names we can't call. They hailed him, invited him in and after conversing for a few moments they asked him, very abruptly:

"Mr. Nesmith, you have come from a very wild country, where you say the greater portion of your life has been passed. Will you tell us what first struck you on coming to the Senate?"

"Well, gentlemen, when I took my seat in this august body, said to be composed of the brains of the country, I was overwhelmed with the strangeness of the one idea—how I came to be here."

"Oh! Ah! Ugh! So! And then, Mr. Nesmith, what then? What was your next cause for wonder?"

"The next thing, gentlemen," answered Nesmith, slowly gathering up his great length, "that came to me and puzzled me more than the first thought, was how the deuce all you other fellows got in."

There was a shout, and from that day the common fellows who had thought so ever saw by their pomposity the crude young Senator were his sworn friends, and never neglected an occasion to tell this story.

Women may suffer many wrongs, but they do not need protectors. All who are able redress themselves two or three times daily.

A Practical Abolitionist.

The Washington *Chronicle* relates the following, which will be read with interest. We suspect that Muskegon is in Michigan, and not in Ohio, however:

Reference was made a few days since to "a man with a branded hand," an old Abolitionist living at Muskegon, Ohio, named Jonathan Walker—which revives recollections of the early pro-slavery days in the breast of an old treasury official, who sends the following notes relative to Walker's treatment. The notes were made shortly after the occurrence, in 1843:

"Jonathan Walker, the individual who abducted seven slaves some time since from persons residing in Florida, was tried at Pensacola about a fortnight ago. There were four separate indictment against him, charging him with aiding and assisting the runaways, with enticing them, and with stealing them. The prisoner was found guilty, and condemned to be branded on the right hand with the letters, 'S. S.' The other three bills were handed to the jury, who rendered a verdict on each as follows: On the second, guilty, and fined $150; on the third, guilty, and to stand in the pillory one hour; on the fourth, guilty, and imprisonment fifteen days. That part of the sentence requiring him to be branded and exposed in the pillory was executed on the following day. He was then remanded to prision, there to remain till the expiration of the fifteen days, and until the fine and costs were paid."

Attached to these notes were several verses of poetry, headed "The vision of the branded hand," one of which will suffice as a specimen:

"To the demon dark of slavery, and all its kindred knavery,
In warning now is blazon'd the handwriting on the wall;
A glad and glorious token that slavery's chain is broken,
Its sure death-doom bespoken, its full and final fall;
A branded hand and muzzled press give impulse to the ball—
Never more to know recall."

GOSSIP.

About women—Men.

The dead of winter—Flies.

Engaged for every set—A hen.

A wag calls bigamy Utahlizing the female sex.

Maine has in her State prison 142 convicts, of whom 14 are under sentence for murder.

Ireland is to have a new magazine, "Nowadays," with distinguished contributors.

The crash of a falling somnambulist, of Eu Claire, Wisconsin, was heard two blocks away.

Sheboygan has three young ladies who claim to have refused Sartoris when he was a farmer there.

All the difference. A thief running away is a scamp, but the policeman's chase after him is scamper.

Woman's affections should not be carelessly lavished. She can never be happy until they are well husbanded.

The Celina *Journal* wants Chief Justice Waite to "doff forever such sacrilegious apparel," meaning his gown.

A Conference of Liberal Republicans of New York, held in Buffalo, decided to hold a State Convention some time in August.

One Paradise has been sued for slander by Miss Wartz, of Brooklyn, whereupon somebody remarks, "That's Wartz the matter with Paradise."

"I'm not much for shtump spakin'," declared a candidate at Dubuque, "but for honesty and capacity and integrity, I bate the divil—so I do."

Germany has sold her needle-guns to China, not because she has no more need of them, but she has found another kind which can kill twice as many Frenchmen.

Said a conscientious auctioneer: "Ladies and gentlemen, there is no sham about the carpets; they are genuine tapestry carpets. I bought them of old Tapestry himself."

Thomas Hood died composing—and that, too, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to turn a lively Hood.

Henry thinks the reason the fish didn't bite, Saturday, was because he had no bait to suit them. He will put a bill of fare on his hook next time, and let them call for what they want.

Rabbits have become so scarce in Denmark that an agent of the government of that country is now in France on a mission to purchase 50,000 to repopulate the Danish isles with these animals.

A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* advises the use of celery as a cure for nervousness, and avers he has known cases where a cure of palpitation of the heart has been effected by a plentiful use of this delicious salad.

The Seneca tribe of Indians now consists of an old horse, a chief and three gallons of whiskey. A few more setting suns—a few more moons—a brief season, and that three-gallon jug will join its comrades in the happy hunting grounds.

One evening, at a Paris cafe, a group of idlers were discussing politics and people who change their opinions. "Well," said one, "I've never cried 'Long live anybody!'" "Quite so," remarked another; "but then you're a doctor."

Mr. Parker of the Woburn (Mass.) *Journal*, wrote his leader last week in rhyme, as follows:

"A daughter was wanting,
At last we have found her:
She came Sunday morning—
A healthy nine pounder."

The Boston *Post* is opposed to the proposition to fill the position of conductor on railroads with women. "Their trains are always behind," says the *Post*. Yes, and most women are so timid and gone but the brave deserve the fare, you know.

The Liverpool *Post* says concerning the wedding of President Grant's daughter: "The wedding was not comparable in splendor to the Imperial celebration at St. Petersburg, but nevertheless created great excitement in the States.

No one (save hotel keepers) can have any conception of the profit made out of bridal parties at Niagra. Sarah is to full of love to eat, and "Federwick" partakes sparingly, while embarrassment predominates. Every meal is merely "looked at" by the simpletons, while board at the rate of $4.50 per day goes right along.

A set of Dresden china, manufactured to order for a banker of New York, arrived from Europe last week, and was christened at a dinner party last week. It is a dinner set, numbering eleven hundred pieces in all. Fifty different shades and colors are introduced, and the plates and dishes are of a different shape and pattern. In the centre of each plate is an enameled landscape, and on each dish a copy of some celebrated piece of statuary. The set cost exactly $4,950.

A hater of tobacco asked an old negro woman, the fumes of whose pipe were annoying to him, if she thought she was a Christian. "Yes, trudder, I spect I is." Do you believe in the Bible? "Yes, brudder." Do you know that there is a passage in the Scriptures that declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the kingdom of heaven?" "Yes, I've heard of it." "Well, Chloe, you smoke, and you cannot enter the kingdom of heaven, because there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. What do you say to that?" "Why, I spects I leave my breff behind when I go dar."

"Tipping" in England.

[London Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

In addition to the ordinary expenses of bed and board in London must be reckoned a large tribute paid to the iniquitous European system of "Tips." It is strange enough to an American, wonted to the lavish liberality of our theatrical managers to be obliged to *pay* for the programme he uses at theatre or opera. And also so strange that probably he will not at first comprehend it is the daughter-of-the-horse-leech look which the usher who shows him his seat at the opera or theatre, gives him if he does not voluntarily slip sixpence into said usher's palm. You can not inquire your way in the street that, in all probability the interrogated will not reply. "I can't describe the way, but I'm just going there and will show you." That means a shilling—30 cents in American currency, although only 24 in American coin. You see one can take a cab almost as economically as to inquire the way. The waiter who brings me a single cup of chocolate in a cake shop hangs about my presence as if responsible for the one spoon with which I sip the beverage, till I bethink myself that I am in the Land of Leeches, and give him his expected "tip." If I cross the street, a dirty wretch steps before me with a stump of broom, and, stirring up all the dirt possible in so short a time, to make my passage a triumphal march of dirtiness, and my raiment like unto the raiment of the Confederate army in color, stands whining for *his* tip. I can not call a cab that another loafer does not dart forward to open the door for me, and stand with a mouthful of curses ready if I fail to render him tribute for a penny or two. One can not go into many of the city churches on week days but some one, verger or pew opener, does not force companionship upon you, to the tune of sixpence.

The "Slawson boxes" are being removed from the street cars in Baltimore, and conductors restored. A child was recently run over there and killed by a car without a conductor, the driver being at the time engaged with a passenger making change for a transfer.

A lantern jawed Vermonter got aboard a steamer for the first time, and fell through the hatchway into the hold, when, being unhurt, he was heard to express his surprise: "Well, if the darned thing ain't holler!"

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1874.

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CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Congressional appropriations for the current year, although large, fall $24,370,457 25 below those of last year, which is at least an encouraging move in the right direction. The following is a comprehensive statement of the appropriations for the two years:

	1873.	1874
Navy	$ 22,250,000	$ 16,750,000
Army	31,750,000	27,750,000
Legislative	23,750,000	20,500,000
Fortifications	1,889,000	984,000
Indians	5,500,000	5,500,000
Military Academy	344,000	337,000
Deficiency	11,278,000	4,000,000
Su dry civil	32,186,000	26,688,000
Rivers and harbors	6,112,000	5,248,000
	$135,059,000	$105,643,000

The sundry civil appropriation contains the unusual item of $400,000 for the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi. The above statement omits the consular and diplomatic appropriations, which are substantially the same this year that they were last. Of course, government expenses naturally and necessarily increase with each year, and the war has entailed upon the country large expenditures not known prior to that time, such as the officers connected with the internal revenue department, pension agents, &c., yet the expense of the government for the current year will be but little over one hundred million dollars, whereas, fifteen years ago, under BUCHANAN'S administration, before the war and its extraordinary expenses, the current expenses of the Government amounted to over eighty millions per annum. Under all the circumstances, the affairs of the Government are at present conducted with a degree of economy which merits the approbation of the people.

A VALUABLE ADDITION.

The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for July comes to its readers with a very decided improvement, in the way of a complete index, giving the title and page of each article in the number. We understand that if this innovation meets with approval at the hands of its subscribers, the Table of Contents will be made a regular feature of the JOURNAL hereafter, and a complete alphabetical index be given at the close of each volume, thus putting the publication in the most convenient form for binding and preserving. The JOURNAL is making rapid strides in improvement, and already has no competitor in the ranks of low-priced agricultural papers. As indicative of its character, we subjoin the following portion of the table of contents, showing the original articles contained in the July number:

The Berkshire Hog (Illustrated.)
Planting Fruit and Forest Trees—Henry Heath.
The Flax Industry.
Breeding Hogs in-and in—A. Hibbard.
What the West Needs—D. C. D.
Packing Plants to go by Rail.—P. Sutton.
Hedge Growing in Central Ohio—Levi Bishop.
Trimming Fence Rows—Jack Rural.
Making Fires—Mrs. J. S. H.
Chat with Young Ladies—Aunt Fanny.
How to Raise an Apple Orchard—Old Hutton.
Starting a Library—Ranger.
Tim Howe's Farming Venture—W. H. M.
Siberian Crabs—R. L. S.
Planting Shade Trees—G. W. H.
Leaves from My Journal—Mrs. Horace Cooke.
The Care of the Horse—J. W. C.
Flowers for the Farm House—H. M. B.
HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS—Valuable Recipes—Soldering—Keeping Eggs over Winter—Arranging Pictures—Dried Apples.
SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL—Things Worth Knowing—Beet Sugar in France—The Farmer's Barometer—Hints on House Papering—How to Preserve Briers-Worn—Ascent of Sap in Trees—Moths in Furniture—Cure for Hog Cholera—Gold Fish—Table Ornaments.
Preserving Sweet Potatoes, (editorial.)
A Word About Boys, (ed.)
A New Method of Curing Tobacco, (ed.)
Butter and Eggs, (ed.)
Fruit Drying, (ed.)
Locke's National Monthly, (ed.)
Our Letter Box.
The Home Confectioner—Shirley Dare.
HEALTH AND DRESS—Minor Hints—Exhaustion of the Brain—The Air we Breathe—How to Check Coughs—Gruel for Invalids—Clothing and Ventilation—The Bright Side—Remedy for Burns.
Learning Housekeeping—Lettie Lane.
Does Keeping Fowls Pay?—T. L. T.
Butter Making—D. W. Darr.

☞ THE WEEKLY BLADE is emphatically the *farmer's paper*. If you have never tried it, send for a specimen copy that you may examine it at its leisure.

THE WEEK.

At Washington matters are very quiet since the closing of the session, and President GRANT has departed for a brief vacation in Virginia.—The new government of the District of Columbia has been provided for by the appointment and confirmation of a Board of Commissioners consisting of Hon. A. G. CATTELL, Ex-Senator from New Jersey; Ex-Postmaster General DENNISON, of Ohio, and Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, Ex-Congress man from Missouri. The nomination of Ex-Gov. A. R. SHEPERD as a member of the Board was signally defeated by a vote of 6 for, to 36 against.—The Controller of the Currency give notice that he is prepared to receive at once applications for the establishment of new national banks under the recent law. Under the new apportionment, all the Western and Southern States and Territories, with the exception of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, will be entitled to additional circulation. The State of Indiana will be entitled to about $3,000,000; Ohio to about $6,000,000; Minnesota, $600,000, and Nebraska $300,000. The other Western and Southern States will be benefited to much larger amounts.—The President sent to the Senate prior to its adjournment the names of the following gentlemen, to be Judges in the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims: HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, Michigan; MARTIN RYERSON, New Jersey; NENNETH RAYNOR, Mississippi; WILLIAM A. PORTER, Pennsylvania, and CALEB BALDWIN, Iowa; also, JOHN DAVIS to be Clerk of the Court of Commissioners. The nominations were confirmed.—The Hon. LYMAN K. BASS, nominated by the President as Assistant Secretaro of the Treasury, has sent a letter to the President formally declining the proffered honor. It is intimated that there will be a lively contest for the position thus rendered vacant.—Hon. J. A. J. CRESSWELL, Postmaster-General under GRANT during his entire term of office, on the 24th ult., tendered his resignation, pleading the requirements of his private business as his reason for the act. The President has nominated as Mr. CRESSWELL'S successor, Hon. EUGENE HALE, of Maine, and that gentleman has signified his acceptance. Mr. HALE is a member of the Forty-third Congress, and has been renominated in his district for the Forty-fourth. A rumor to the effect that Mr. CRESSWELL is to be appointed Minister to Austria, is denied by that gentleman.—Up to Saturday evening, the Internal Revenue receipts for June were $8,397,943, and for the fiscal year which closed on Tuesday were $101,678,960: Commissioner DOUGLAS estimated $100,000,000, and made no allowance for a panic.—At the Lumberman's National Convention held at Williamsport, Pa., on the 25th ult., a resolution was passed opposing the ratification of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada.—The License Law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature was vetoed by Governor TALBOT.—Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio were visited by severe storms on the 23d, 24th and 25th ult.; several persons were killed by lightning.—The corner-stone of the new Chicago Custom House was laid with imposing ceremonies on the 24th ult., and the occasion drew a large concourse of strangers.—Trouble among the disaffected Ohio miners in the Hocking Valley still continues, and it is feared that it may yet be necessary to summon the militia to restore order.—Gov. MOSES, of South Carolina, has pardoned the three County Commissioners of Barnwell, recently convicted of corruption in office and sentenced to the penitentiary.—In New Orleans, on Saturday, Justice BRADLEY of the United States Supreme Court, delivered an important opinion relating to the constitutionality of the Ku Klux law, the text of which we give elsewhere.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association held its session at Dayton, Ohio, on the 24th to the 28th ult. inclusive. We give elsewhere a synopsis of their proceedings.

Our news summary of this week contains foreign intelligence of much interest relative to affairs in France and other foreign countries.—The usual variety of correspondence and other matter pertaining to the departments of the paper will be found full and very readable.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA STORY.

The August number of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY will contain among other attractions, a new California story entitled "The Melodrama of the Umpqua Valley, by the author of "The Widow Bar's Suitors." These are some of the most successful types of Western dialect stories, and will compare very favorably with those of BRET HARTE. The coming number will also contain a new story by W. H. MAHER, popularly known to the readers of the BLADE as "Richard Grant." Mr. LOCKE will contribute one of his popular humorous sketches, and J. MAURICE THOMPSON draw a spirited portrait of the old time school-master of the West, under the title of "Blodgett." The remaining articles of the forthcoming number are such as to warrant for it a most cordial welcome everywhere. The MONTHLY is sent to subscribers at only one dollar per year. LOCKE & JONES, publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* laments the sorrows of Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE, since the failure of her husband, and offers briny tears of condolence, because she has been forced by the untoward fates "to give up her luxurious carriage and rise in a little rockaway," and because "her large retinue of servants has been reduced to *only four*." Such destitution is very sad, but JEFFERSON'S granddaughter maintained herself by teaching school, and could not even afford to keep "a little rockaway," much less "four servants." And yet she was a lady reared in all the elegancies and refinements of life, and descended from the first families of Virginia besides, and nevertheless the newspaper correspondents of her time did not fill columns in condoling with her misfortunes.

☞ That was a terrible rebuke to SHEPHERD—only six in the Senate for confirmation; and that was six too many.

RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The telegraph brings intelligence of the resignation of Postmaster-General CRESSWELL. He has served the Government in the position thus surrendered for over five years, and now retires from public duties that he may give attention to private business. During his term of office, Mr. CRESSWELL has inaugurated several important reforms in the Department of public service over which he presided, rendering the delivery of mails more prompt and certain. The Postal-Car system and the Postal Card originated under his administration. The transmission of money and valuable packages through the mails has been rendered secure, and the business greatly extended under his direction, while international postal regulations have been materially improved. Notwithstanding the many improvements inaugurated by Mr. CRESSWELL, the most cherished project of his official term has not met with favor at the hands of Congress. We refer, of course, to his postal telegraph scheme, by means of which he proposed to attach the telegraphic system of the country to the postoffice system, thereby increasing facilities for quick and cheap correspondence. His inability to secure the adoption of this favorite measure has been a source of disappointment to the Postmaster General, and he will retire from the head of the Department feeling that he has failed to accomplish the most important measure proposed. The people, however, will not generally regret this failure, since they have not been fully convinced of the propriety of robbing private enterprise of the control of the Telegraph in order to attach that system of communication to the postal service. Mature reflection and a better understanding of the advantages to be derived from the proposed union of the two systems under goverament control, may yet secure the triumph of this measure. The failure of this scheme will not detract from the esteem in which Mr. CRESSWELL'S administration of the Postoffice Department is held by the people. He has been singularly fortunate in so conducting his Department that no suspicions of corruption have attached to his official career; and, in these times, such a fact is about the highest compliment which can be paid to a public officer.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The anti-Administration platform—No third term. "Only this, and nothing more."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

The New York *Graphic* is an independent journal, with strong Democratic proclivities, but it cannot close its eyes to the fact that the Democratic party of to-day is without any distinct affirmative principles. It is solely an opposition party—opposed to anything and everything affirmed by the Republican party. But even in this course it is narrowed down to really a small platform, which is embodied in the above quotation. Upon the Currency and Tariff questions there is such a wide difference of opinion among Democrats that the party, as such, takes no position. But upon the question of supporting or opposing GRANT for a third term, there is union and harmony. Upon that single plank they can all unite; hence, from all quarters of the country comes the cry of opposition to a "third term"—"death to Cæsarism."

There is not the least ground for supposing that General GRANT entertains the thought of an election to the third term, and certainly there is not the shadow of a reason for supposing that the Republican party thinks of making him its candidate for President in 1876. The third term spook is purely a creation of Democratic imagination. That party which controled the destinies of the country for many years, is reduced to such an extremity that it does not dare to affirm a single principle, and only finds an excuse for its continued existence in opposing something which has no existence in fact. To the old-time leaders of the party, this must be a most humiliating position. In the days when Governor ALLEN was in his prime, it was the boast of the Democracy that they were the party of progress—that all the laws upon our national statute books had been placed there by Democrats—that all the measures designed to promote the interests and welfare of the people, originated with and were supported by Democrats. No such boast is heard to-day. No Democrat ventures to even so much as point to the record of his party as an evidence that it is worthy of support, nor can any one point to a single important measure upon which that party is united. The *Graphic* is right. The only thing upon which the party harmonizes is opposition to the election of GRANT to a third term; and since GRANT is not a candidate for re-nomination and not even the smallest faction of the Republican party has expressed a desire to make him their candidate, the Democratic party may well be said to be united upon nothing.

☞ "FOR THREE YEARS," writes a correspondent at Greensburg, O., "I have taken the BLADE, and have missed only a single number in all that time. Please send me the BLADE of June 11th to complete my files." Such a letter speaks for itself, and needs no comment.

☞ Democratic County Treasurers don't "pan out" well. J. B. KOCH, ex-Treasurer of Wayne county, was convicted, on Friday last, of embezzlement and sentenced to one year's confinement in the State Penitentiary and to pay a fine of double the amount of the defalcation, which is $20,285.

☞ NASBY STILL WRITES for the BLADE, and we shall shortly be able to present some of the ever-popular letters from his pen. Owing to the pressure of other duties, the venerable Postmaster has been silent for several weeks, but this state of affairs will not continue much longer.

☞ The Bonapartists are evidently gaining ground in France, and there is a general belief that "the son of his father" is the coming man.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE CURRENCY.

The New York *Tribune* is either very ignorant or recklessly untruthful in its statements regarding the currency of the country. In referring to the law passed by Congress for a redistribution of National Bank currency and the use of the reserves, it says:

When General Grant, five years and four months ago, became President, the legal tender circulation was $356,000,000; the semi-legal tender, or bank circulation, was $298,000,000, and the rag-rag and bobtail, or fractional currency, was $17,000,000, making a total of $680,000,000. Now, over thirteen years since greenbacks were first made use of, the legal-tender circulation is $382,000,000, the semi-legal-tender circulation $350,000,000, and the fractional currency $47,000,000, being in all $779,000,000.

The effort is here made to create the impression that there has been an increase of currency during General GRANT'S occupancy of the Presidential chair, when the truth is there has been such contraction of the currency as no government ever before experienced, and the wonder is that business was not sooner crushed by this unwarranted withdrawal of money from circulation. In 1865, the currency issue reached its maximum, and was as follows, according to official reports: Five per cent. legal tender notes, $33,000,000; compound-interest notes, $217,000,000; seven-thirties, $830,000,000; United States legal tender notes, $433,000,000; fractional currency, $26,000,000; cash in the Treasury, $88,000,000; temporary loans used as currency, $107,000,000; certificates of indebtedness representing currency, $85,000,000; making in all $1,820,943,469 of Government currency in circulation at that time. Add to that National Bank notes in circulation at that time, $131,452,000; State bank notes, say, $240,000,000, and you have in all, on the 31st of August, 1865, a total circulation of $2,192,395,627. During the two following years, 1866 and 1867, the Secretary of the Treasury reported the funding in bonds of $686,584,800; or, in round numbers, $350,000,000. Deduct this from the total amount in 1865, ($2,192,395,627,) and we have $1,505,810,827 as the circulation at the commencement of the year 1868. Allowing the same reduction for that year that characterized the two preceding years, ($340,000,000 each year) and we have as the amount in the Treasury when General GRANT became President, $1,165,810,827, instead of $686,000,000, as stated by the *Tribune*.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in his report for Dec. 1, 1873, gives the following statement of the currency: National Bank notes, $350,000,000; legal tender notes, $366,000,000; fractional currency, $47,000,000; making altogether, $759,000,000; from which deduct the reserve, $128,000,000, leaving $631,020,512, being the only available circulating medium furnished by the Government. These figures show a reduction of the currency, between 1865 and 1873, of $1,560,906,891, or an annual reduction during the eight years of $195,113,356. And yet the *Tribune* would have its readers believe that President GRANT'S Administration has swelled the volume of our currency. The truth is, the President has supported a policy which has contracted the currency with too great rapidity. The work of twenty years has been crowded into the five years of his administration, and the country is to-day suffering in consequence of such rapid contraction of the currency. The law just passed by Congress does not increase the volume of currency to the amount of one farthing, but it makes available nearly one hundred millions which has hitherto not been placed "where it could do the most good." The contractionists certainly have no reason for finding fault with the course of President GRANT on the currency question, and still less excuse can they have for misrepresenting him.

☞ Hard money and currency contraction does not render life in the Oasis region of the Great African Desert agreeable to occidental ideas, if African correspondents are to be relied upon. In the Oasis of Sinvoris in Egypt, the richest and most extensive of the Sahara desert, there are 104 towns, containing a population of 150,000, whose condition is described as wretched in the extreme. Although the soil is unequalled in fertility in the known world, the people are so impoverished by low prices and so oppressed, that they have found it impossible to pay their taxes, and 160,000,000 acres of land, formerly owned by them, has recently been confiscated by the Khedive of Egypt, for the non-payment of taxes, leaving only about 40,000,000 acres in possession of their original owners, with the prospect that they will not long retain that. The most squalid destitution and wretchedness prevails, men, women and children sleeping upon the bare earth, without bed or covering, their only clothing being a tunic of coarse, blue cloth, multitudes not even having a change of that. Their financial system is such as our currency contractionists are seeking to inflict upon the people of the United States, nothing but hard money being current, and that being buried and hidden from view on account of its supposed indestructibility; "gold does not wear out," they say, and beds and clothes do, and hence we will hide our gold. Would it not be profitable to appoint an investigating commission of the currency contractionists and hard money worshippers of our country, and send them to the African Paradise, where the beautiful workings of their theory are exemplified and have borne the fruits of poverty and wretchedness, and given the death-blow to material development and industrial pursuits? Their reports might throw some light upon what now seems incomprehensible.

☞ SPECIMEN COPIES of the FARM JOURNAL for July, showing the plan of the new table of contents just adopted, will be sent free on application to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ HENRY WARD BEECHER, it is announced, will not respond to the grave charges of TILTON. He evidently thinks that if his life and character will not sustain him against such accusations, testimony would avail nothing.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Rumor that the Barks Benson and Pamlico have gone down off the Coast of New Brunswick.

A dispatch, dated at Bathurst, N. B., June 26, says:

The gale of last week resulted in the loss of thirty-two lives along the eastern coast of New Brunswick, nineteen being fishermen. Four barks and five schooners were stranded, and about thirty fishing boats were wrecked.

Growing out of this dispatch has arisen the umor—we call it rumor for nothing positive is known—that the bark *Benson*, which cleared from here May 14, for Cork, with a cargo of corn, and the *Pamlico*, which cleared from Chicago a few days later, for the same port, were among the lost. The pilot left the *Pamlico* abreast of Green Island, on her ocean trip, and he brought a letter dated June 13th from Captain Ed. Stretch to the owner of the vessel, Captain John Prindiville, of Chicago. The *Pamlico* had overtaken and passed the *Benson*, from Toledo, also met five ships and three barks that were bound to Great Britain.

The *Benson* is a Toledo craft of 24,000 bushels capacity, owned by A. Andrews, Jr., E. H. Norton, and Captain Duff, and is pronounced one of the best models and staunchest crafts that ever sailed on the lakes. She was sailed by Captain Duff, a thorough navigator, whose ability to take her safely through her first transatlantic trip has never, for an instant, been doubted. She was chartered by E. R. Williams & Co., and the charter provided that she should load direct for Europe with corn, at the rate of 30c, gold, per bushel of 56 pounds; the vessel to take such cargo to Cork for orders. In case her cargo was ordered to France or Germany, the freight would be ten per cent. additional, viz: 33c gold, to any port between Havre, France, and Hamburg, Germany.

Captain John Prindiville is quite nervous as regards the safety of the Pamlico. He says she must have been on the coast at about the time this disastrous storm occurred, and he is, as a matter of course, without advices. The owners of the *Benson* are equally in the dark, although they refuse to believe that their goodly craft has gone to the bottom. It is to be hoped that both vessels weathered the gale, for they are the pioneers in a new and important trade, and are deserving of success.

VIEWS OF AN OUTSIDER.—A correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, has been making an extended trip through the West. Stopping at Toledo, he was shown about the city, and states his views thereof, as follows:

"The fact is—to speak honestly among ourselves here at home—that we saw enough to make us a good bit ashamed of Buffalo, although we were too staunch in Buffalonism to own as much at the time. We were made ashamed of Buffalo hotels in comparison with the Boody House; ashamed of Buffalo theatres and public halls, in comparison with the Toledo Opera House; ashamed of Buffalo business blocks, and ashamed of the tameness of real estate in Buffalo, when we brought our city into comparison with the energy, enterprise, the activity and confidence with which Toledo is being built up. About the only object of interest that we saw without some odious comparison obtruding itself was the great wine-making establishment of the Lenk Wine Company, whose immense cellars, a mile or two out of Toledo, are altogether unique, and surpass, I suppose, everything of their kind in America."

The writer then journeyed "toward the setting sun," and visited the Cottonwood mining district. He says:

Among the more celebrated mines of Little Cottonwood, aside from those named above, are the Flagstaff, the Vallejo, the Windsor Group, and the Fuller. The last mentioned is owned by a Toledo company, and has just reached a fair stage of development. It promises to be one of the first class mines of the Territory. The company owning it is fortunately represented in Salt Lake City by two gentlemen, formerly of Toledo—Messrs. Wm. B. Welles and D. H. Bently—who are among the most enterprising and successful men in Utah. Under their prudent management, the property of the Toledo Utah Mining Company is being developed without any waste of money, and is proving to be a very lucky investment.

DROWNED.—A young man by the name of JOHN HATFIELD, from near Delta, Fulton county, was accidentally drowned in the canal, near the residence of T. D. GLEASON, in Providence township, Lucas county, Ohio, June 20th. The body was immediately recovered, and some effort made to notify his friends. This failed, however, and he was interred in the cemetery near Providence Center by Mr. GLEASON and some of his neighbors.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At their last meeting the W. C. A. voted to change the meeting for the annual election of officers, from the first Tuesday in December to the first Tuesday in November. Also voted to discontinue the managers' meetings till the third Tuesday in October. The Chairman of the Missionary Committee reported for two months, twelve visits made, eighty articles of clothing, a few groceries contributed, employment found for six, etc.

FIRST NEW WHEAT OF THE SEASON.—The following note from our former townsman, E. B. HYDE, now of Hannibal, Mo., to the General Freight Agent of the T., W. & W. Railway, dated June 27, explains itself:

"I have just made arrangements for 10 cars new wheat to go forward on Monday next; all raised by our farmers at East Hannibal, and loaded on switch there. This is a good early start off for Toledo. E. B. H."

MYERS CADETS.—The election of officers of the Myers Cadets took place Saturday afternoon at the Armory, with the following result:

Captain—R. H. Miner, vice W. E. McMaken, resigned.
First Lieutenant—Frank E. Cole, vice R. H. Miner, promoted.
Second Lieutenant—Wm. R. Worts, vice Frank E. Cole, promoted.
Third Lieutenant—J. A. Livermore, vice Wm. R. Worts, promoted.

INCREASED FACILITIES.—Through the efforts of General Sherwood a mail route has been established on the B. F. & C. Railroad from Chicago Junction, Huron county, to Defiance. He has also secured the establishment of two new postoffices, one at Bairdstown and the other at New Baltimore; also a new postoffice with special mail supply at Richfield, Lucas county.

Marblehead has been supplied with a Deputy Collector of Customs, thus making it a port of entry.

Kelley's Island.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having just returned from Kelley's Island, and wishing others to enjoy what we have experienced, we wish to speak in the very highest terms of the natural beauties and provided comforts of that invigorating resort. The scenery cannot be excelled; the "drives" are the finest; the fishing of the best; the hotel, with its 107 rooms, dining hall 40x60 feet, its spacious verandah and all its appointments, not forgetting the urbane and attentive host, Mr. Jacob Rush, make this the most enjoyable retreat to be found, not excepting Long Branch or any of the more noted watering places. Go there, and be thankful for your opportunity. K.

At Hamilton, Ohio, June 30, the Common Pleas Court was engaged in hearing the case of the State vs. General James Godman, indicted for embezzlement through the malice of the rogues whom he had exposed. After the State had in all her testimony, Godman's attorney, under the 146th section of the Criminal Code, made a motion to discharge the defendant, on the ground that the State had not produced sufficient testimony to put the accused upon his defense. The motion was argued at some length, and Judge Gilman delivered an able decision, when the jury, under the instructions of the Court, returned a verdict of not guilty.

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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 23d ult., the Tariff bill was taken up and amended as follows: Providing that the act shall take effect from and after June 30, 1874, instead of after the passage of the act as provided in the House bill; agreed to. The amendment fixing the duty on hops was agreed to, leaving the duty as it was. Among other amendments, the duty on all still wines imported in casks was fixed at 40 cents a gallon. The amendment fixing the duty on still wines imported in bottles at $1.60 per case of 100 bottles, striking out the provision allowing two per cent. for leakage of wine in casks, and five per cent. for leakage on all wines, liquors, cordials and distilled spirits in bottles, was agreed to. The recommendation of the Committee to strike out the 29th section, levying a tax of 1-20th of 1 per cent. on sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, coin and other securities, was agreed to without discussion. The 25th section, allowing a drawback on all manufactured tobacco exported, equal to the amount of the duties paid upon the imported licorice used in the manufacture thereof, was stricken out as recommended. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to. The bill was then read the third time and passed. At the evening session, Senator Carpenter, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported adversely on the resolution directing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of excluding from the Stationery Room of the Senate all articles except paper, envelopes, ink and pens, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration. The Conference report on the Geneva Award bill was then taken up, and after discussion by Senators Thurman, Wright and Morton, the report was adopted—yeas, 33; nays, 18. The Conference report on the Tariff bill was then made by Senator Sherman and agreed to by the Senate, as was also a resolution from the House extending the time of adjournment to 1 P. M. on Tuesday, the 23d. Senator Windom, from the Conference Committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill, made a report. He said the report was just the same as the one made by the former Committee, with two exceptions, one of which changed the postage on newspapers from 1½ to 2 cents per pound, and the other provided that the daily *Congressional Record* might be sent through the mails by the mails by the payment of one cent postage on each copy. Agreed to without discussion. Senator Mitchell, from the Sub-Committee of the Transportation Committee, reported back a resolution instructing the Committee to inquire and report as to the nature and extent of the obligations existing between the Railroad Companies and the Postal Service of the country, and whether any, and what additional legislation is necessary to guard the Postal Service against interruption or injury by hostile action on the part of any or all of said railroad companies. Ordered printed. He also reported a resolution authorizing the Committee to sit during the recess for the purpose of preparing a bill providing for compensation for the postal car service, and to report at the next session of Congress. Agreed to. Senator Sargent called up the House bill to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible restraint and involuntary servitude. Passed.

In the Senate on the 22d ult., Mr. Butler (Mass.) presented the Conference report on the Geneva Award bill. The House agrees to the Senate bill, with certain modifications. There are two new sections, as to documentary evidence, and as to the allowance of the counsel and attorneys' fees of claimants, which allowance is to be made part of the judgment, and there is a substitute for the fifth section. The substitute provides for the appointment of a Counsellor-at-Law to represent the United States in suits provided for in the bill. Mr. Butler briefly explained the report. The Committee agreed, he said, to the payment of uninsured losses by vessels for which the Geneva award held Great Britain liable. It agreed to the Senate bill, so far as the latter did not allow to insurers or underwriters payment, except when, on stating the account of profits and losses, it appears that the underwriters have made losses in the whole business. The Committee had passed from the Senate bill the provision that the loss and judgments shall be calculated in due time. I had struck out what was known as the five per cent. clause, a clause by which the Government should retain five per cent. for doing business, being a sort of Claim Agent's fee, and only pay 95 per cent. of the judgments. It had inserted a clause that instead of the balance being converted into the Treasury, it was allowed to remain as a fund from which Congress may pay other losses. It had then agreed to a Court of Commissioners instead of the Circuit Court, and in order to prevent great evils of the Court of Commissioners, the Conference Committee had made void, as the House bill had done, all assignments for service and all contingent fees, and had inserted a provision that the Court of Commissioners shall determine claims for services in each case. After considerable discussion, the report was agreed to. Mr. Garfield having previously reported back the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the House proceeded to consider them. Mr. Garfield stated that they were 124 in number, and increased the bill, as passed by the House, $4,500,000. The Committee had spent five hours over it, he was sorry to say. The most important of the amendments are as follows: A proviso that the number of copies of reports of the Departments annually printed shall be limited to the needs of Congress, and shall contain no expensive maps or illustrations, without a special order of Congress. Concurred in. To increase the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs to $4,500. Non-concurred in. Appropriating $242,334 for new Life Saving Stations on the sea and lake coasts. Concurred in. Appropriating $10,000 for an engine and machinery to destroy by maceration excelled bank notes instead of burning. Concurred in. The House then proceeded to take action on the Senate amendments to the bill, with the following result in the most important amendments: Appropriating $25,000 for expenses of observing the transit of Venus in December next. Concurred in. Appropriating $1,300,000 for the District of Columbia for the payment of interest on its funded debt, and the officers, employers and laborers of the District government, or Board of Public Works, and for the current expenses of the District, the amount to be adjusted hereafter as part of the proper proportionate sum to be paid by the United States toward the expenses of the District government. This amendment was opposed by Messrs. Cannon and Fort, (Ills.,) and advocated by Mr. Wilson, (Ind.) Mr. Randall offered an additional proviso that $75,000 of the amount shall be used for the payment of workingmen under the contractor, whose accounts are not yet settled, and to be deducted from the amount due to such contractors. Agreed to. Appropriating $25,000 each to the Women's Christian Association, and the Little Sisters of the Poor (Catholic). Concurred. On motion of Mr. Garfield, the remaining forty amendments were non concurred in, and the bill sent to the Conference Committee. At the evening session, the House went to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of Senate bills as follows: To prevent hazing at the Naval Academy—passed. To set apart a portion of Mackinaw Island, Lake Michigan, as a National Park—laid on the table. To confirm the purchase of three acres of land near Nashville, Tenn., known as the site of Fort Houston, and to convey the same to Fisk University—passed. To exempt military bounty land warrants and lands obtained thereby from sale on execution—referred. For the better organization of the United States District Courts in Louisiana—left on the table. At 12:10 o'clock, midnight, Mr. Dawes made a conference report on the bill to amend the Tariff and Revenue laws, and proceeded to explain it. While he was speaking, Mr. Kidridge interrupted him, and was called to order by the Speaker, when quite a scene ensued. Mr. Dawes said it was the intention of the Finance Committee of the Senate and Committee on Ways and Means to prepare to present very early next session a more comprehensive act on this subject. Several members spoke against the bill, notably Mr. Starkweather, whose scheme for taxing brokers' sales of gold, stocks, &c., was omitted by the Committee. The report of the Conference Committee was finally rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 120. On motion of Mr. Butler, (Mass.) a new Conference Committee was ordered, and Messrs. Maynard, Starkweather and Beck, were appointed. After a half hour's recess, a concurrent resolution was adopted extending the session until 4 P. M. Tuesday. The House then took another recess until 11:30 A. M.

In the Senate, on the 23d ult., Senator Morrill (Me.) submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriations of each house of Congress to sit at the Capital during the recess to inquire as to what reforms can be made in the several branches of the civil service, and to reduce the appropriations therefor. Agreed to. A message was received from the House announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, and asking a new conference. Senator Sherman said it was manifest that Congress could not agree upon the disputed points of the bill at this stage of the session, and he therefore moved that it be postponed until next December. Agreed to without discussion. Senator Hamlin called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, recommending arbitration as a just and practicable method for the settlement of international difficulties. Agreed to. The bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico to the Union were postponed. The so-called Utah bill was taken up and passed after amendment. Resolutions of thanks to Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter were passed, and acknowledged by that gentleman in a brief speech, after which, at six o'clock, he declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

In the House, on the 23d ult., Mr. Sawyer, from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, made a report. In answer to inquiries, he stated that the amount was reduced about $150,000 below the sum in the bill as it came from the Senate, but was about half a million more than when it left the House. Altogether, it appropriated a little more than $500,000 less than the bill of last year. The report was agreed to. The Conference Committee report on the sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up and agreed to. The House then took up and agreed to the Conference Committee's report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The Senate amendments to the House bill extending the time for completing the entry of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas were concurred in, and the bill passed. The Senate bill authorizing the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses to meet during the recess of Congress, to make inquiry into the machinery by which reforms can be made in the expenditures of civil branches of the service, was passed. The Senate bill reorganizing the several staff corps of the army was passed—yeas, 131; nays, 58. The Senate amendments to the House bill in relation to the courts and judicial offices in Utah were concurred in—112 to 36. At six o'clock the Speaker made formal announcement of the adjournment of the first session of the Forty-third Congress *sine die*.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* pays the following compliment to the New Postmaster General:

Mr. Hale goes into office with the fairest promise. As a member of the House, he has been active, energetic and determined. He has done good service in the way of retrenchment and reform, and his personal fame has always been above reproach, no breath of suspicion ever having been directed toward him. He is a comparatively young man, only thirty-eight years of age, with culture and breadth rarely possessed now-a-days by Congressmen. It is said that his promotion is due in a great part to the influence brought to bear with the President by Senator Chandler, his father in-law, and Speaker Blaine, who has been his political Mentor. It is probable, however, that the President was brought to this choice by his own favorable opinion of Hale, who has been so prominent in the House that his record has been familiar to all. It is safe to assume that in this, as in the case of Bristow, the President has been unusually fortunate, in that he has secured a first class man. Very little opportunity for peculating and swindling in the administration of postal affairs will be afforded under Mr. Hale's management.

Since *Commercial* correspondents are not given to speaking well of President GRANT or his acts, the above may be accepted as a very high compliment to the appointee. It is gratifying to know that the President has been so successful in the selection of two new Cabinet officers that his enemies indorse the appointments.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Under the new law regulating postage on newspapers, the following will be the rates charged upon several sizes or weights of paper named:

Paper 16 pounds or less to ream				4 cts.	a year.
" 20	"	"	"	5	"
" 25	"	"	"	6	"
" 29	"	"	"	7	"
" 33	"	"	"	8	"
" 37	"	"	"	9	"
"

THE HENRY TRIAL.

In the Criminal Court—The Late Cashier of the City Bank Charged with Grand Larceny—The Testimony.

At the opening of the Common Pleas Court Tuesday morning, in the Upper Court Room, the case of the State of Ohio *vs.* John Henry ex-cashier of the defunct City Bank, was called for trial, Judge Seney presiding. The attendance of spectators was exceedingly slim, those present being mostly witnesses subpœned for this trial. Sheriff Moore soon appeared in the Court Room with the defendant, who smiled upon all as if totally unconcerned about what was going on around him, and, after shaking hands with a few old friends, he withdrew with his counsel for consultation. The Attorneys engaged in this case are, for the prosecution, J. D. Ford, Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by R. C. Lemmon, Esq., for the defense, the Hons. Chas. Kent and C. H. Scribner. The well known ability of the counsel upon both sides, insures a thorough sifting of the matters pertaining to the failure of the City Bank. In the selection of a Jury some difficulty was experienced, both sides exercising the privilege of peremptory challenge, counsel for the defense excusing Mr. Quinn, to fill whose place J. McD. Roe was called; the prosecution challenging Mr. L. Raab, whose place was filled by J. Garrett (colored). The jury, as empannelled and sworn, was as follows: Nathan Gardner, Albert Royce, S. M. Dean, Barney McDonough, Geo. W. Kirk, N. R. Winslow, Gabriel Crane, Thos. Lake, J. W. Jacquette, James Garrett, A. B. Conant and J. McD. Roe.

The indictment in this case charges John Henry with grand larceny, in that he unlawfully and feloniously stole and carried away a certain draft given for the payment of money, which draft had come to Kraus & Smith after their assignment in September last, and was then the property of Dennis Coghlin, the assignee of said bank. In the first count the draft was described as the property of Chas. H. Swain, Leander Burdick and Henry E. Brucksecker, assignees in bankruptcy of Kraus & Smith, and in the second count the draft is described as the property of Dennis Coghlin.

The case on the part of the State, as opened by Mr. Ford, Prosecuting Attorney, is, in his own words, as follows:

I have already stated to you that the defendant stands charged with grand grand larceny; there are but two counts in the indictment, substantially the same, with the exception that the draft is alleged to be the property of two different parties.

The first count is that the defendant did unlawfully and feloniously take and carry away a certain draft given for the payment of money of the value of $124 65, the property of Chas H. Swain, Leander Burdick and Henry Brukseker.

The second count in the indictment charges the defendant with stealing this draft and alleges it to be the property of Dennis Coghlin. These two counts are placed in the indictment for the purpose of meeting the proof as adduced on the trial, touching the lawful ownership or custody of the draft at the time of the alleged theft, and the facts in the case as we expect to prove them are these, that the defendant, John Henry, had for a long time been in the employ of Kraus & Smith, proprietors of the so-called City Bank, and had continued in their employ up to about the 25th of September last, when the bank failed and made an assignment of their assets, in the first place to Dennis Caughlin; that at the time of that assignment the relation of K. & S. as employers, and Jno. Henry as clerk, had ceased, and Dennis Coghlin, by virtue of his appointment assignee of K. & S., took possession of all their property and assets, and became the lawful custodian thereof, and also of the paper alleged to have been stolen by the defendant; afterwards these three parties named in the 1st count of the indictment, were appointed assignees in bankruptcy by the United States Court, and the property and assets of K. & S. were taken from Dennis Coghlin and transferred to these parties, and that is the reason for placing the se two counts in the indictment.

If the draft was taken by the defendant after the assets of the bank were transferred to the present assignees, then the charge will be tried on the 1st count.

We propose to prove that the several assignees received statements of the assets of the bank, and also of the negotiable paper and the paper sent out for collection, among others a certain note or draft, received by K. & S. against one William Wall, of Saginaw, Mich.; and while they were still in charge of the bank, this note was sent by K. & S. to the bank in Saginaw for collection, the maker of the note being a resident of Saginaw, and the amount of this note, less the amount of exchange, was sent back by the bank in Saginaw, directed to the firm of K. & S., but that before the draft arrived here, the assets of the firm had been transferred to its assignee. At that time K. & S. had no further charge or control over the assets of the bank. This draft for the amount of $124.75 was received at Toledo, and the first trace that we discover of the paper is when we find it in the hands of the defendant, John Henry, who had then ceased or terminated his connection with the bank, and had no further control or management of its affairs whatever. We think we shall be able to prove that the draft was taken out of the mail by the defendant, John Henry, and that some time after he got possession of it, he went to the Northern National Bank, in this city, and discounted that draft—that is, presented it to Mr. Shoemaker, the cashier of this bank, and that Mr. S. paid him the money thereon. The draft was on a New York bank, and was sent to New York for collection, but we shall show that this money, with the exception of a reasonable discount, was paid over to John Henry, at the time when the assignees had control of the City Bank, and that no part of this money ever came into the hands of the assignees, or was, at least, never accounted for to them.

That the assignees discovered this fact by due course of investigation in the banks of New York, and along in the early part of last winter these facts were also discovered at the Northern National Bank, and I think some arrangement was afterward made between Henry and the Bank, by which this note was surrendered to, or taken up by him. In short, we expect to prove that this note was promptly paid, and the amount thereof remitted to K. & S., and as I have already stated, Henry received the proceeds of the draft, and with these facts we shall be able to show a conversion of this draft to his own use.

TESTIMONY FOR THE STATE.

The first witness called for the State was the venerable father of the City Bank, Wm. Kraus, who, being sworn, testified as follows: I reside in Toledo, and was formerly a member of the banking firm of Krause & Woods, in 1857, and afterwards of Krause & Smith, from 1858-9 up to the time of its failure.

Q. (By the Prosecuting Attorney.) Tell the jury, Mr. Krause, who the firm of Krause & Smith were.

Objected to by Mr. Kent, of defendant's counsel, as entirely immaterial; objection overruled, and evidence admitted.

A.—William Krause (that is myself), and Wm. Henry Smith; we were engaged in the banking business in Toledo.

Q.—Will you tell the Jury whether there is a bank known as the First National Bank of Saginaw, Michigan?

A.—I think there is, and that it is situated at Saginaw, Michigan; I have also heard of the Ninth National Bank of New York; I have no doubt that there is such a bank doing business there. Krause & Smith continued in the banking busines until September, 1873, when they failed.

I know a firm of the name of Feiss & Wolff who are engaged in business in Toledo, on the corner of Summit and Jefferson streets; I don't know whether that firm discounted at the bank of Krause & Smith a note given by William Wall of Saginaw, but I know they did their business at the City Bank; whenever they wanted anything and we could let them have it, they always got it; I don't remember anything about their discounting the note named; I never meddled with the books of the bank; if they would tell me, "we have discounted to-day a paper for Feiss & Wolf, or any one else, I would know it; or if any one would come to me and wanted to get discount, then I would know of it.

I think there was a book kept in the bank known as the foreign collection book; there was also a letter book kept by Krause & Smith, in which copies of letters accompanying collections were kept; that was the case as long as I can remember. I think there was also a book kept called "Bills Receivable," and any paper discounted by Krause & Smith ought to have been entered in that book. Kraus & Smith continued business until the 25th of September, 1873. On that day I went to my attorney and told him I wanted to make an assignment to Dennis Coghlin, and Krause & Smith made an assignment to him. If I am not mistaken, he went into possession of the property and assets of Krause and Smith on the afternoon of the 25th; he went into possession of everything the bank of Krause & Smith owned. (At this stage of the examination, Mr. Krause identified a book shown by Mr. Lemmon as the Mail Register of Krause & Smith, but said he could not tell whose hand-writing was contained in the book; he presumed it was kept to put down the drafts, ect., sent out for collection.)

Q. (By Mr. Lemmon)—In whose handwriting is this entry, (pointing with the finger upon the book, and reading the words "Wm. Wall, Feiss & Wolff.")

A.—I don't know the handwriting of the men in my employ. I guess you will find different handwritings in that book.

Continuation of Mr. Krause's testimony.—John Henry and Court Brown and Mr. Smith, my partner, tended to the business mostly. I am not positive whether, but guess that Joe Kelp did make some entries in the bank book. I know that Joe Kelp did write in some of the books.

Q.—I will ask you to state what the custom of the bank of K. & S. was as to the entry or discription of papers called collections that were sent out?

A.—They were always known in the books from whom we got them and where we sent them; I guess these entries were made before the paper was enclosed in the letters. That work was usually done by Mr. Smith, but I could not swear to his handwriting. If I see his name signed I could recognize it, but not to swear to it. I can write, myself, but not English.

THE LETTER-BOOK.

Krause & Smith kept a letter-book in September, 1873. (Here the witness was shown a letter-book of K. & S., but seemed to have some difficulty, though he was finally induced to say that he presumed it to be K. & S.'s letter-book). The witness further said: As long as John Henry was in the employ of K. & S. he was teller and kept the books, I think from 1859 until we made the assignment, when he ceased to be in our employ. The John Henry I speak of I recognize to be the defendant in this case. After the assignment he did nothing as I know of, except that he was called into the bank occasionally; Mr. Coghlin told him to go to work—Mr. Coghlin retained possession of the bank until the present assignees got hold of it, which was in January or February, I don't remember which. (Here the witness on being asked about a draft drawn on the First National Bank, of Saginaw, payable on the Ninth National Bank, of New York, said:) I don't know as I ever knew anything about that draft until afterward in a conversation with Henry, when there was a rumor about, that he had taken it; in September, 1873, I knew nothing about it, and I don't remember ever seeing a letter from the First National Bank, of Saginaw, remitting such a draft to K. & S., and if Henry ever showed or spoke to me about such a draft, I have forgotten it. If he had spoken to me about something like that, that did not belong to me, I think I would remember it. I don't know anything about the solvency of the First National Bank of Saginaw; I heard of such a bank, but did not know anything about it. If its paper came to me from any one of my customers, I would have taken it without question; and I have not a particle of doubt but that Kraus & Smith received such paper; if any of my customers would have come in with a check from the First National Bank, and endorsed it, I would take it; but otherwise not, in the case of any bank check. My memory is not such that I could remember the names of banks, except some few in particular; I can sometimes give names and places; I have not heard anything contrary to the reputation for solvency of the First National Bank of Saginaw such as it was in September and October last, nor of the Ninth National of New York. As to the draft in question, I know *I did not* receive anything in it; the business of Kraus & Smith ended on the 25th of September last.

Q. State whether Mr. Henry, after the date of that assignment, and in the month of October, ever accounted to Kraus & Smith for that draft?

A. When I heard about the $125.00 draft, I wanted to know about it; I have said that I never received anything from Mr. Henry on this matter. I can only tell you what I know. I cannot remember dates or months, but if you want to hear my story I will tell it. I heard nothing about it until I had a conversation with Henry about rumors with reference to this draft, a short time before his arrest, but long after I had failed.

K. & S. were doing business in Ohio, Lucas county, if I am not mistaken, as was also the Northern National Bank.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Kent.—Q. I understand you to say that you did not know whether K. & S. ever discounted a note of Mr. Wall in favor of Feiss & Wolff?

A. I did not know it then.

Q. What you heard afterward I don't mean. You never heard that they discounted such a note?

A. No.

Q. You know, though, that you sometimes discounted notes for F. & W.?

A. If they wanted it done, but they never needed any notes. I did not tend to that branch of the business, I had nothing to do with keeping the books, and cannot tell in whose handwriting the book labeled "Mail Register" is.

Mr. Smith usually did the corresponding for the firm; I never did any myself except it was in a German letter. I cannot swear to the identity of the hand-writing in the letter exhibited in Court. I think Mr. Smith kept the account of bills receivable.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

I was around the office of K. & S. considerly, after the assignment, almost every day; I know that John Henry, Joe Kelp and Court Brown, were in Mr. Coglin's employ. When I saw Henry there, he was looking over the books and writing; I remember that Mr. Coghlin requested to have the services of my old clerks to help him in straightening up the business, and among them was John Henry, who remained at work for him in the bank office up to about the time Mr. Coghlin surrendered to the assignees in bankruptcy; I was there nearly every day during that time, unless I was sick. I meant to say in my examination in chief that Mr. Coghlin remained in possession until the assignees took possession.

Redirect.—I told you I could not swear to the handwriting in the letter book, or that it was Smith's; thought it was his, but would not swear to it. I think it was his, but if you should say it was Count Brown's, I could not swear to it.

TESTIMONY OF F. B. SHOEMAKER.

For the State.—I am engaged in the banking business, as cashier of the Northern National Bank of Toledo, and was in that business in October, 1873, in connection with the same bank and in the same capacity. I know the defendant. We paid John Henry, and gave him cash, for a draft drawn by the First National Bank of Saginaw on the Ninth National Bank of New York, in favor of Kraus & Smith, in October, 1873. I gave him the face of the draft. Mr. Henry brought the draft to me in October. It was on the 23d, according to our book, but the time of day I don't remember. He brought it to the Northern National Bank. I don't know that I can tell the whole conversation which occurred, but if allowed to tell the story of a previous affair we had, with which Henry was connected, perhaps I could make it plainer. As I remember, Henry intimated or said he was getting back or receiving certain moneys he had paid us for the account of M. H. Austin & Co. previously. He told me that at the time the draft was cashed. I said nothing to him about its being the property of K. & S. or the assignees, nor did I ask him. I don't remember to have seen anything but the draft. Henry was in the front part of the bank at the time, outside of the counter. The draft was forwarded to the National Park Bank of New York, our correspondents, and credited to us in our account with them. It was afterward returned to us in February, but there was no correspondence concerning it previous to that. The amount was then credited back to the National Park Bank by us. I collected the amount of the draft from the party from whom we received it. That party was John Henry, and he was at that time in the county jail. We surrendered the draft to him. This was immediately, very shortly or within a few days, after it was returned to me in February, 1874. We had paid Henry the face of the draft, at that time worth $124.75. There is such a Bank in existence as the Great National Bank of New York, also one by the First National Bank of Saginaw, I know nothing of its responsibility. I never saw their statements and could not tell them. As to their paper with their New York correspondents, I know nothing, but I would send them collections without any hesitancy, certainly when I had the name of a party I knew to whom I could take it back in case it was returned.

Q. Will you describe the draft to the jury, Mr. Shoemaker?

(Mr. Kent objected to the question, because the draft itself was the best evidence of its contents. The prosecution then produced a written notice, which purported to have been served upon one of the counsel of the defendant, in which the defendant was required to bring with him and produce on the trial the alleged stolen paper; and it was claimed by the prosecution that the defendant's failure to comply with that notice entitled them to prove the contents of the draft by secondary evidence; but the Court held that to be no notice to the defendant. Objection of defendant's counsel was sustained, and thus the direct examination abruptly ended.)

Cross-Examination.—I only know by reputation of the First National Bank of Saginaw; have never been in the bank, nor am I acquainted with its officers, and the paper spoken of was a paper purporting only to come from it. Of the solvency of that bank I know nothing of my own knowledge, nor of the value of their commercial paper. They are not our correspondents in Saginaw, and I would not take their paper from the knowledge I have here, without the endorsement of one of our own customers.

TESTIMONY OF DENNIS COGHLIN.

The firm of Kraus & Smith made an assignment on the 25th day of September, to me; and I went into possession on the 27th, and remained in possession about three months; yielded up between the 25th day of December and the 1st of January, and passed the possession over to the present assignees; passed over to them all the assets of Kraus & Smith's Bank; I took a memorandum of them.

I recognize the book now exhibited to me, as the book in which were kept the account of "Bills Receivable," and all the assets of Kraus & Smith, which came into my hands. [Witness here recognized one item as being in J. C. Brown's hand-writing; also, one in red ink as in C. H. Swain's hand; and thought that, as to another red ink entry—Brown, Henry and Smith, were all present when it was made.]

When I came to pass over the books and assets to the present assignees, certain papers were not in my hands, and it was necessary to get some information as to where they were. For instance, some of those papers never came into my hands, but were only described as "out for collection," and were checked in red ink.

(By Mr. Lemmon.) Q.—Do you or do you not remember of Dr. Swain's asking John Henry to explain an item or entry in red ink, about a Saginaw draft?

A.—It might be possible that Henry was there, and answered to those questions, but I could not be positive whether it was him. My best recollection is that Mr. Henry was asked in regard to some of those outstanding papers. [Witnesse's voice was so effected by a severe cold that his testimony here became unintelligible, as it was only by great exertion that he gave any testimony or could be understood.]

I never received or had returned to me from Saginaw any draft, payable to Wm. Wall, drawn by the First National Bank of Saginaw, on the Ninth National Bank of New York, and endorsed by Feiss & Wolff. I think it is probable that I inquired of John Henry about most, if not all, of those outstanding papers, but I don't remember of inquiring of him in reference to this draft any more than about any other outstanding paper. I never gave Mr. Henry my consent to take that draft; Kraus & Smith, I think, had a postoffice box, and I never stopped that while I was in possession of the bank office; I am pretty confident I did not see a letter addressed to Kraus & Smith by the First National Bank of Saginaw enclosing a draft; I never rendered this account as paid, but passed it over as a claim said to be in the hands of the First National Bank of Saginaw and unpaid; I had no knowledge of its being paid; Mr. Henry did not communicate to me, in October last, the fact of that draft being paid.

Q. Was John Henry given any authority by you to receive, part with, discount or dispose of the collections that came in for you?

A. I never gave him any authority to dispose of them—the assets of the City Bank; nobody but me had any right to dispose of or appropriate them; I gave him no authority to discount drafts; While assignee I had no other knowledge with reference to that draft than I could get from the entry on the book. I took a receipt from the assignees in bankruptcy—had to take one to file in the Probate Court; and this draft was left unpaid. I had no other knowledge whatever at that time of that draft being paid, nor up to the time when I turned over the assets of Kraus & Smith to the assignees in bankruptcy. During the time I was assignee, Mr. Henry was in and out of the office—but I did not pay him any salary. I don't know whether Mr. Henry was invited to do any work or not. I permitted him to remain there sometimes, as well as the other parties formerly in the employ of Kraus & Smith. I think I permitted him to post up the books and give me information from time to time. [Witness here identified the original assignment from Kraus & Smith to Dennis Caughlin, dated September 25, 1873.

The draft alleged to have been stolen was contained in the list of unpaid paper held by the bank for collection and receipted to me by the assignees in Bankruptcy, and I had no knowledge of its being paid.

Cross-Examination by Mr. Kent.—I went into possession of the assets of Kraus & Smith on September 27th, 1873; at that time I had no direct knowledge as to what the assets of that firm were. I took Mr. Court Brown and Joe Kelp, who were working under pay, and Mr. Henry, working without pay, to fix up the books. I either asked them, or they asked me, I can't tell which, and upon consultation with my attorneys I kept them with me, (I mean the clerks formerly in the bank) also Mr. Smith; I could not very well have got along without them. I think Mr. Henry was in the office; on and off, during the whole time I had possession of the office. The mail in the Post-office came to Kraus & Smith's box and letters addressed to Kraus & Smith went into that box. In the fore part of my administration Mr. Henry opened the box and procured the mail. I did not get down to the office as early as the others, and Mr. Henry opened the letters first, and then turned them over to me. He did this with my permission, at least I raised no objection to it. As a general thing Mr. Henry passed the letters over to me opened, but I never made any objection to it. In many instances Mr. Henry answered this correspondence. I think it is probable he sometimes answered correspondence without telling me of it, for I was anxious to have him, and requested him to help me bring things into proper shape. And, although not under pay, he was doing the same work that a clerk would do.

THE YACHT RACE.—At the International Regatta, which came off at Put-in-Bay Monday, the first prize of $100 and the champion flag was won by the *Gem*, of Detroit. Time, 6 hours, 13 minutes and 30 seconds.

The second prize of $50 was won by the *Cuthbert*, of Coburg, Canada. Time, 6 hours, 10 minute and 54 seconds.

The third prize of $25 was won by the *Lewd*, of Detroit. Time, 6 hours, 46 minutes and 30 seconds.

The distance to be run was 30 miles, the United States steamer *Michigan* acting as stake boat.

COLORED KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—From the Detroit *Free Press*, we learn that some time in August the Colored Knights Templar, to the number of one thousand and upwards, coming from several different States, will assemble in Detroit and be in session for several days. One or two public parades will be given during the session.

AMATEUR PIGEON SHOOTERS.—Saturday last was the day agreed upon by a small party, and the county fair grounds the spot selected for a little practice in pigeon shooting, preparatory to the tournament, so close at hand. Barney Scott, as usual, was promptly on hand with the birds for all. The following named gentlemen (amateur sportsmen), some of whom are recognized as good field shots, made up a party of seven, each shooting at 12 birds, 21 yards rise, resulting as follows:

D. C. Baldwin	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—10
M. D. Carrington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
T. Klemm	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 9
C. O. Brigham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
I. N. Hathaway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Z. C. Pheatt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
W. Wiltbank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11

Immediately after the trial, it was announced that a little matter was up for settlement between two crack shots; 25 single birds, 31 yards rise. Strong birds were given them, but the bad luck of each did not leave them a record sufficiently good to look well beside that of the amateurs. The sport of the afternoon closed with general good feeling. One amateur volunteered to kill 11 out of 12 birds at 31 yards rise, and has been heard to intimate that the first prize at the tournament was in waiting for just such luck as good field shots are likely to have.

We understand Mr. Wiltback killed 20 birds out of 30, and six of them were killed at 31 yards.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

The New Movement among Laboring People—It is to be to the Working People what the Patrons of Husbandry is to the Farmer—Some Facts About Working Men and Women—The History of the Order—Its Purposes and Objects.

From our New England Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 15, 1874.

Before giving the history of the new Order that has been organized among people engaged in *industrial pursuits*, let me give you a few figures as to the number and condition of those in this State who are working for wages. The fact is they are a part of the community of whom but very little mention is made. What the Hon. Jefferson Brick says and does is of national interest, and is telegraphed hither and thither without regard to distance or expense. When the Hon. J. Brick is laid up for a day the great army of newspaper corresponcents hang about his door, interview his servants, and pump his physicians, that they may send off "specials" to relieve the anxiety of a troubled world. Even Miss Arabella Brick is an object of great importance. Her hair and eyes are as familiar to us as our own; her "fawn-like step and sylph-like figure" have been described to us *ad nauseam*; and when she is "engaged" or married, the nation opens its mouth in admiration as one man

But the great army of people who toil and delve are of no consequence to any one. The

SHORT AND SIMPLE ANNALS OF THE POOR

attract no 'interviewers,' call for no 'special correspondents;' they are alike 'unhonored and unknown.' Here and there we read of a man who was once poor but is now rich, and who reminds the world that he was poor because it magnifies his present position; but we only pity him for having been poor and then forget it as we look at his handsome carriage and horses. To hear this man talk one would suppose it was our own fault that we remain poor, to become a millionaire is such an easy thing.

To be sure there are days when the voice of the politician is heard in the land, and no voice so full of sweetness and melody. In those days the working man is his brother and bosom friend; his welfare is his first thought at morning and his last at night. But when election is over our Honorable Member conveniently forgets his 'brothers' and bosom friends'' existence.

Statistics are proverbially dry reading, and yet there are facts buried among some columns of figures that make one stare at his own ignorance.

From the United States census of 1870 I find there are 279,380 people in this State of Massachusetts who are classed as wage-laborers, and divided as follows: Males above 16, 179,632; females above 16, 86,229; youth 14,119. The total amount of wages paid is $118,051,886. The average yearly earnings of men is $530; of women, $250; of youth, $150.

It is an old saying that one half the world does not know how the other half lives. How many of the wealthy people of this State know how these working people live? The mill owner will tell you that they are well off, happy and contented; an improvident class, but they know their wages are sure at the end of the week and they jog along contentedly. The clergyman does not know much about them, but the banker has a general knowledge of them and will tell you they ought to be content, for in no other country on the globe are working men so well off. He is astonished at their impudence in forming trades unions and labor leagues, and would have all such measures put down by the strong hand of the law. All classes are agreed the working man is or ought to be happy, and that he will remain so as long as he is content to keep his place. First, last and always, *he must keep his place*. Should the son of a working-man aspire to the hand of his employer's daughter, he would be laughed and hooted at. A working man has no place in society. The merchant is in society, so is the lawyer, the doctor, the wealthy loafer! Even the dry goods clerk can hang on the skirts, but the working man, he has no part nor lot in the grand pan-jandrum—society.

As I have said, employers, bankers and professional men are all agreed that the working people are in a prosperous condition. If you ask them why they think so, they point to the large deposits in the savings banks and claim they are placed there by working people. But the figures will bear looking at. There was deposited in our saving banks in 1872, $12,268,025. Truly a large amount of money, if that had been saved by the wage-laborers, it would be a conclusive answer to any grumbling on their part. But upon analyzing the returns it is found that 57,416 depositors owned but about $5,000,000, of this, while the other 11,340 depositors owned the rest (over $7,000,000.) Again, taking the amount of each deposit during the year, it is proven, from the amounts which laboring men could put in that two-thirds of all the money in the savings banks are owned by people who are at least comfortably off and do not work for wages.

Another place to gain some knowledge of the status of these people is in the tax collector's office. Out of 215,129 tax payers in 295 towns, 87,408 pay no tax but poll-tax; 38,767 have a tax between $2 and $10. The average tax of this class was $3.88. The total valuation of these towns was $534,054,057. Of this amount 126,175 people owned but $10,618,779, while 458 tax payers owned $164,396,480. And, undoubtedly, these 458 exerted more influence over the making and unmaking of laws than did the one hundred and twenty-six thousand. Verily, the destruction of the poor is their poverty.

WORKING WOMEN

And the working woman, what of her? She is not a vague figure of speech; she is a flesh and blood reality. Nearly one hundred thousand of her sisters in this one State! How about her? You must ask again and again before you can get an answer. She is not to be talked of. She is not in "Society." Girls who live idly and starve respectably are in society; girls who are the daughters of business or professional men are members of society by birthright; but woe to her who works for a living! There is a small loop-hole for her if she is a schoolteacher, but if she is a milliner, dressmaker, clerk or servant, society knows her not.

That these people are people of brains and of hearts, your readers do not need to be told, yet there is great danger of its being forgotten. They are men and women who read and who think, as well as people who suffer. They are brought into the world poor and everything combines to keep them poor. They must work or starve. Nor can they be particular as to what they will or will not do; whatever comes to hand first must be their choice. If their work does not please them, they are told they may leave, yet that is just what they cannot do. They must work or starve. Wages may be poor, but better that amount has none at all. The Superintendent of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, said, in 1873, "We find, as the result of four years' investigation, that, *as a rule*, the working class are unable to own an unincumbered home or to obtain a competence, while a great number are not able to keep out of debt."

WHAT SHALL THESE PEOPLE DO

to help themselves? If they form Trades Unions or Labor Leagues they find it is a battle between labor and capital, and capital has, nearly always, been the stronger. If they strike the whole world is up in arms against them, and the mill owner has the entire sympathy of the unthinking public. If they ask for laws giving less hours of labor they find the law-makers are organized from among their employers, from bankers, lawyers and clergymen. What have they to hope from these? Nothing. They have no money to place in banks, are not able to go to law, and cannot afford to own fancy pews in fancy churches. There is no hope there.

But they are not content. It is a time when much discontent is manifest throughout the country. It began in the West, where so many other things begin, but has not stopped there. Farmers grew weary of receiving the shell and seeing their masters enjoy the kernel. They plowed and hoed and harvested, but others grew rich. Merchants and commission men prospered, but the farmers grew poorer. They had heard the orators say "In union is strength," and they determined to unite. How the "Granger" was laughed and chaffed at! How the "poor deluded farmer" was pitied! The Order was to die before it was fairly organized, according to Tom, Dick and Harry, who truly hoped their prophecies would come true. But it did not die. The Grangers have become a power in the land. Sure enough, in union there is strength.

But why should the farmers alone have the benefits that belong to co-operation? If organization was well for them why was it not equally good for the thousands who labor in the shops? The question was asked the grangers, but they answered: "We cannot attempt too much. We are striving to benefit the farmer, and must confine ourselves to this object." But the question was not allowed to fall to the ground fruitless. There were thinking men who appreciated the feeling which gave birth to the questioning, and they turned the thoughts over in their minds until they matured into plans, and an Order was organized which would be to the workingmen and women what the Patrons of Husbandry is to the farmer; and that Order is

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

One of the founders of this Order is W. H. Earle, of Worcester, Mass., the present President of the National Council. Mr. Earle is a man of middle age, medium height, slim figure, thin face, but with broad high forehead, and a thoughtful manner of talking. His writings and addresses are evidence that he is a man of education, while the history of the present movement shows him to be possessed of energy and promptness. He is engaged in the culture of small fruit, having five acres in the suburbs of the city, at the foot of a hill looking towards the south; it is well named "Sunnyside," and his residence and grounds are arranged and laid out with more than common neatness and taste.

I had seen so frequent mention of the sovereigns in the local papers that I determined to call upon Mr. Earle and learn from him the object and progress of the order. In answer to my question, "What led you to think such an organization was needed?" he gave me a history of the order from its commencement, which I will now lay before your readers in his own words.

HOW IT ORIGINATED.

In answer to the above question, he said:

Dudley W. Adams, of Waukon, Iowa, is an old school-mate of mine, and when he became Master of the National Grange P. of H., he invited me to take hold of the work in Massachusetts. I spoke to some of our leading agriculturists and horticulturists, and we organized a Grange in this city. I had, long before this, given careful study to this subject of capital and labor, and when the Grange was organized the question arose in my mind: Why should the P. of H. refuse to admit all but farmers? I could see no good reason why *all toiling men and women* should not be eligible to membership. The more I studied the subject the more I became confirmed in this view. The Deputy who organized our Grange, told me he had met a great many people who believed there was a necessity for an organization that should admit *all* laboring men and women. This was the latter part of last year. The times were ripe for a movement among the people I had in mind. Business was quiet, times looked a little hard, and the future was somewhat in doubt.

About January 1, 1874 invitations were sent to men, in different parts of the country, who were known to be in favor of such a movement, to meet in convention in Springfield, January 6th. At that date the convention met, and was found to consist of fifteen laboring men. We earnestly consulted upon the *pros* and *cons*, and decided upon organizing. We worked together eight days and evenings, perfecting our plans and adopting a Constitution and Ritual, and organized as the National Council of the Order of Sovereigns of Industry.

The next afternoon, January 16, I organized the first Subordinate Council of the Order in the United States, at Worcester, and the same evening a Council was formed in Springfield. Other Councils were at once formed in adjoining States.

We had not expected to see the Order grow as it did, and we were compelled to call a special session of the National Council to make some alterations in the Constitution and Ritual, that we saw were required. The Council met in Springfield, March 5th to 7th, and we then adopted our present Constitution and Ritual.

"Did you know the men whom you met in Springfield, January 6th?"

"Only one, with that exception we met as strangers from different parts of the country."

"You were elected President at that meeting, were you not?"

"I was, though very unexpectedly to myself. I had no thoughts of becoming conspicuously identified with the movement, but went to the meeting because my heart was in the work. At the special session of the Council held in March all the old officers resigned, and I was again unanimously elected President."

SOVEREIGNS AND GRANGERS.

"How do your order and the Grangers get along together?"

On the best of terms, as will be seen by the following:

PLEASANT GRANGE, NO 58, BUTLER, MO,

Resolved, That we most cordially extend the hand of fraternal fellowship to our young sister organization, the "Sovereigns of Industry" and that we recognize in that compact an ally in our great work. That we earnestly invite them to participate with us in easing down from our shoulders the self-constituted aristocracy of this country, that we have been carrying already too long.

SEDGWICK.

Resolved, That Council No. 10, Butler, Mo., of the Sovereigns of Industry do most heartily appreciate the spirit and sentiment of the resolutions, which were recently adopted and presented this body. That we look upon the Patrons of Husbandry as a kindred association, whose interest and aims are so closely interwoven with those of our order that we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our earnest wish for the success of the work they have so nobly begun, and that we will cheerfully co-operate with them in every honorable measure that will secure to the farmer and laborer a more sufficient reward for their toil, and that we pledge our efforts to the suppression of all monopolies that so weaken and cripple the hands of industry.

We are the two of this great body of organized laborers, and expect at a distant day to include the industrial classes of the whole country.

"WHO MAY BECOME MEMBERS?"

"Our Constitution provides that any person engaged in INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS, not under sixteen years of age, of good character, *and having no interests in conflict with the purposes* of the Order."

"How about sex?"

"No distinction is made on account of sex, creed, race, or nationality, except in the way of fees for admission; these are $2 for men and $1 for women."

How much will be the yearly dues?

"About one dollar."

You say all are eligible who have no interests in conflict with your purposes; what do you declare your purpose to be?

"We say our Order is for the purpose of elevating the character, improving the condition, and, as far as possible, perfecting the happiness of the laboring classes of every calling. Our Order will aim to cultivate a generous sympathy among its members, and a supreme respect for the rights of others. We propose to have 'Purchasing Agencies' through which consumers reach the producer direct, without so many needless middlemen who do nothing to merchandise *but add to its cost.*

NO MIDDLEMEN.

You seem to have caught the Grangers' cry against middlemen.

"We certainly have. We think they have grown fat and rich enough. 'Middlemen' not only exact a tax from every consumer, but they are responsible for 'shoddy-goods,' 'short weights' and adulterations. We are determined to secure *pure goods* and at *lower prices*. Our experience; so far, is very satisfactory. We pay cash and combine our orders in large numbers, and are saving from ten to fifteen per cent on our purchases. To a family buying $15 per week this amounts to $75 in the year, and is no mean sum to save."

How do you manage it?

"We make arrangements with the best dealer in town and agree to give him all our trade, providing he makes us satisfactory terms. We will have the thing in better shape by and by, and will then supply ourselves."

Have you figured at all to see what you can do?

"Oh, yes; we are constantly at work. Mr. Elliott, who attended our special session, the business agent of the Iowa State Grange, said this to us: If we bought flour through their agency, in 100 barrel lots, we could have as good an article for $7.45 as we were then paying $10 for. He said the

Wholesale price in Chicago was	$6 00
Commission	10
Freight to this city	1 10
Cartage in this city	25
Total cost, delivered at our houses	$7 45

When the Iowa agency was established in Chicago, the wholesalers were ry of dealing with it, fearing they would damage their country trade, and predicting the whole scheme would "go up" in six months. But the fact of "prompt pay" brought them around, and now every wholesaler in the city bids for the Grangers' trade."

"Your fees are small, and you certainly offer good reasons why people should be glad to join you."

"Yes, but more than the money we shall save each other are the advantages to us in a social point of view. As things have been, where could a man or woman go when their day's work was over to improve their hearts or their minds? They are not able to buy all the new books for themselves; they do not care to go to public libraries, where they must stand aside until every one else is served; they cannot buy pews in churches. To be sure there are "poor seats," where they can go if they wish, but my experience is that the poor are far more sensitive than the rich. Our Order proposes to be a blessing to these people. The sewing girl, the factory girl, the milliner, the machinist, and whosoever will can come to a place where they are upon an equal footing. There is no 'charity' about it, but, on the contrary, the sturdiest independence."

What is your attitude about politics?

"We are in no sense of the word a political party. Becoming a sovereign does not weaken our interest in any of the great questions of the day, but we will fight against corruption and fraud, whether in trade, in the State, or in the nation."

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

What has been your success thus far in organizing?

"State Councils have already been organized in Illinois, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and soon will be in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and New Hampshire. We have Deputies appointed in twenty-five States and Sub-Councils organized in sixteen States. Our membership often numbers from 150 to 300 persons in a single Sub-Council. Our four Councils in Springfield, Mass., now number over 1,000 members, and they write us that they are saving more than $1,500 per week in their purchases of the necessaries of life, and have just closed a contract of supplying their families at a saving of $1.30 per ton.

"You must be kept very busy?"

"I am. We require the whole time of two men to attend to the correspondence alone."

"How do you bring the benefits of your order to the attention of the laboring classes?"

By cordially inviting all persons interested to write to our Secretary, J. Butterfield, No. 326 Main street, Worcester, Mass., who will promptly forward all necessary information.

Mr. Earle closed his answers by saying:

All looks bright. Thank God! The toiling multitudes of our country are at last beginning to realize that only by and through *organization*, can they hope for improvement of their condition.

Seeing this, they are quietly enrolling themselves under a common banner, which demands for them only their rightful influence as citizens and sovereigns of a free country, and an equitable share of the blessings that the profit of their labor should command. They, too, are beginning to learn that "In union is strength." W. H. M.

Lazy husbands are known out West as stove watchers.

Ladies

whose Scalp is not have only to open their lips to prove its excellence. Their white, gleaming, spotless teeth, and fragrant breath will tell the story. There is more demand for this wholesome and unexceptional preparation than for any other dentifrice in the market. One day its use will be universal.

Mend your broken chattels with Spalding's glue.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo N. Y.

Tatterdemalions

only neglect to buy ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. If you want a

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1874

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LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

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Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

GRANT A TRUE FRIEND.

Whatever may be said of President GRANT, there can be no doubt of the fact that he is a true friend. He is slow to believe unfavorable reports of those in whom he has confided, and will not desert them, even when to stand by them excites suspicions injurious to his own reputation. He frequently permits this trait of his character to carry him beyond the bounds of strict propriety, since his reputation belongs to the Republican party and to the Nation, as well as to himself. When men who have enjoyed his confidence are accused of grave offenses, and when the clouds of suspicion overwhelm them—misfortunes for which the President cannot be held responsible—he is under no obligation to undertake the task of defending them, when to defend them has the appearance of defying public sentiment, and must, to a certain extent, injure the reputation of the President. No one doubts the purity of the President's motives; neither can any person fail to admire the motive and courage of the President in thus standing by friends when it requires a sacrifice to do so. Nevertheless, as we have intimated, the President should not consult his own feelings, in cases where his acts must affect his party and the country. He has, on different occasions, volunteered certificates of character to public men who were resting under popular condemnation, and he has nominated such publicly condemned persons to responsible positions against the judgment of the people. Two such cases have occurred very recently. We refer, of course, to Ex-Secretary RICHARDSON and Ex-Governor SHEPHERD. They may both be honest and competent men, and the President may have good reasons for believing that the judgment of the people by which they are condemned is unjust; but, as President, he is bound to respect the verdict of the people, which was unquestionably against both of these men.

We do not for a moment doubt the honesty of the President or the purity of his motives in so nominating these popularly condemned persons to responsible positions, and we admire the trait of character which prompted the act in each case; but, nevertheless, it was wrong, and the President has no right to use his official position to confer honor upon men whom the people have pronounced unworthy. In doing so, he places clubs in the hands of his enemies and arms the foes of the Republican party with weapons of warfare which could not otherwise have been obtained. While the motive was a good one, the effect upon the interests of the country may prove disastrous, since anything tending to convince the people that the Republican party is disposed to shield and honor corrupt men, must hasten its overthrow and the transfer of the Government into the hands of those who have proved to be its enemies.

☞ Dean STANLEY, of Westminster Abbey, in a recent lecture on the Roman Catacombs, said that the oldest chamber, which dated from about the beginning of the second century, contained representations of a joyous nature. There were no crosses or illustrations of torture, or death's heads, but wreaths of roses and children at play. Heathen paintings were freely copied, the figures of Orpheus, Psyche and Bacchus being frequent. In the midst of so much heathen imagery was the frequent representation of the Good Shepherd. The religion of the first Christians, as it appeared in the Catacombs, was a religion of a joyful nature, one which had a tendency not to repel but to include, not to condemn but to save. Besides the Good Shepherd the most prominent figure was the vine, which ran over the whole chamber.

THE BOSTON KINDERGARTENS.

Boston is the first city of America which has experimented in the Kindergarten schools, inaugurated by FROEBEL in Germany, and in such successful operation in that country. Miss ELIZABETH PEABODY is at the head of the movement, and through her efforts four bona fide Kindergarten schools have been permanently established in our modern Athens. These have teachers educated in the Froebel System, who conform, as far as possible, to the ideas of that philosopher. Human flowers between the ages of three and seven only are admitted as inmates to the children garden schools; their school hours being from 9 30 A. M. to 12 20. Their school year consists of 36 weeks, and the terms for that period are eighty dollars.

It is a fundamental theory of the Kindergarten that no child shall begin to learn to read until it is seven years old, the progress of those who have been taught by this system, when they once begin to study, is represented as wonderful, since they have been so trained to habits of attention and minute observations that they are said to learn reading almost at sight. The limited number of little ones for one school is twenty-two, but as many are always absent, owing to childish illness or inclement weather, the usual number averages from sixteen to eighteen, quite enough for one teacher to attend to. Their school rooms are profusely decorated with pretty childish pictures, vases filled with fresh flowers and tiny plants growing in small pots. The idea of growing plants being one of TROCHEE'S essentials, each child is given one or more to tend, which are its exclusive property, and he or she is taught to watch it and care for it by watering it, turning it towards the sun, picking off its dead leaves, etc., etc., and the plants of absent scholars are given to the temporary care of those present, as an especial favor for duties well performed. FROEBEL teaches that it is as beneficial to the body as the mind to be surrounded with growing vegetation and to learn to take delight in its culture and care, and certainly the little ones appear to regard their plants with tender love and to delight in their growth. The furniture of these infantile school rooms consists of tiny chairs just adapted to the size of the pupil, and desks about the height of ordinary chairs, made of light polished wood, and divided by black lines into square inches, by which the eyes of the litte ones become accustomed to measure objects.

There they sit half an hour at a time, engaged in modeling in clay, building with blocks, drawing, embroidering, sewing or folding paper. Boys pursue the same occupations as girls, no distinction of sex being recognized in the studies of the kindergarten schools. After half an hour's work, the same amount of time is devoted to vacation. The labors of the little ones with building blocks are described as exceedingly interesting. For instance, they are given a cube, which in the list of TROREL'S "gifts," is numbered the "fourth." This is composed of eight wooden oblongs two inches in length, one inch wide and half an inch thick. These little oblongs are shaped like bricks and with them the children are instructed to build. Each one must have his own idea, and abundant encouragement is given for invention. Thus, one will build a bridge with steps leading to it surgested by one in the Public Garden; another a summer house, another an engine, etc., etc. The plays are all set to music, and form a most admirable system of gymnastics. For drawing, peculiar slates are provided, grooved into little squars a quarter of an inch each way, which aid in the acquisition of accuracy. As classes advance the slates are changed, the grooves becoming less and less deep, until at last they can draw as accurately on plain slates as they could at first on grooved ones. Attention is also given to weaving paper, the little pupils choosing their own color combinations. In modeling from clay they are said to excel, small turtles, dogs, cats, etc., being represented with perfect accuracy, while their leaf impressions manifest the utmost delicacy and beauty.

In those pleasing occupations their attention is constantly kept on the alert, while habits of industry, perseverance and close and accurate observation are being formed, without drudgery or seeming labor. When their tasks are over their implements and materials are carefully put away to teach them order and neatness, as well as self-help and consequent independence. Visitors to these baby schools are enthusiastic regarding their excellent effects upon the little ones, whom they describe as quick, observant, industrious, and very bright and happy. Many teachers are being instructed in the Froebel system, several of whom have received situations among wealthy families in the vicinity of Boston, where a number have united in the establishment of Kindergarten schools, whose only drawback thus far is their expensiveness, which precludes the poor from their enjoyment, since the State hesitates at the expenditure involved, and only wealthy parents can afford $80 a year for the education of little ones scarcely out of their cradles. The friends of the system hope much from the advantages which careful teaching from infancy and the early development of the reasoning and inventive faculties will produce in later life, and from the excellent results thus far manifest, they have no reason to fear disappointment. The chief recommendation of the FROEBEL schools lies in the fact that the child is constantly amused and entertained, and is therefore kept from that restlessness and fretfulness which results from want of occupation, and is so trying to the nerves of active children, and so exhausting to those who have the care of them. And while happiness is thus afforded, the reasoning and thought forces are being developed, and habits of industry, regularity and order are inculcated which are seldom afterward eradicated. Social philosophers further argue, that children need the society of children of nearly their own ages in order to be healthy and happy, since if they are constantly among older people, or among children younger than themselves, they find no congeniality, and either mature too rapidly or develop too slowly. If the popularity of these infant schools continues in the future as in the past, they will doubtless be established in all our leading cities, and the time may come when the rewards of the system will be so apparent that educators will consider no expense too great for educating the perceptions of very young children.

EXPERIMENTAL RESURRECTION.

Several enterprising and ambitious followers of ESCULAPIUS, in New Orleans, not content with efforts to cure the physical ailments of humanity, like their predecessors, have actually been making experiments to combat the last enemy of mankind, death. A little boy, three or four years of age, had fallen from a window to the pavement, forty feet below, and when taken up was supposed to be dead. The physicians who were called in applied the usual tests and pronounced life extinct. Dr. GEORGE EWING, a young graduate of the Pennsylvania University, asked and obtained permission of the child's relatives to perform an experiment, by which he hoped life might be restored, and from extended accounts of its progress and results, as published by the press of the Crescent City, we condense the following brief and interesting summary:

When the reporters made their appearance, the body was already beginning to lose its freshness of complexion and to assume that pale, transparent hue which indicates premonition of the approaching rigidity of death. The body was divested of all clothing and laid upon a table, and Dr. EWING began his experiment at resuscitation, several physicians and a number of young students being present. A strong Leyden battery was connected with the body just above the ribs, and a pipe, supplied with a common pair of bellows inserted into the child's mouth. The battery immediately made manifest a strong effect on the muscular system, the body writhing and twisting, and jerking its arms. Presently the lungs were filled by the bellows, and to all appearances began to perform their natural functions, and as apparent breathing was perceptible, the body assumed the freshness and warmth of life. These favorable appearances, however, which so strongly indicated its presence, were deceptive, inasmuch as there was no real life in the lungs. The heart, indeed, seemed to work with unusual vigor, pumping out the venous blood with such force as to cause the whole body to rise and fall with each throb. A pin inserted in the skin seemed to cause pain, the child moved uneasily, and stretched out the arms as if to remove the painful object, which appeared to indicate that the brain was active, although some of the physicians present gave it as their opinion that it was impossible to say whether the movement was merely magnetic, or was caused by some instinct of life.

An increased charge of electricity caused the body to sit up on the table, and to actually groan as if suffering intense pain, and even to articulate indistinct murmurings and words, its eyes opened, and evidently were capable of sight, since when motioning towards them they would wink and shut. The experiment now became intensely interesting, particularly as the lungs too were manifesting signs of life, and the blood was circulating so naturally that the heart was performing its functions as though life was present. Nevertheless, no sign could be obtained that animation controlled the soul or mind, although the experimentalists hoped that their continued labors might result in likewise effecting this miracle. All day and all night therefore they continued their work, as one tired out another took his place, artificial life going on as before, the body continuing to manifest an appearance of health, its cheeks being rosy, its breathing easy, and the beating of its pulses natural. This continued for two more days and nights, when an unlucky accident caused the interesting experiment to fail. All the physicians and students engaged in the work were thoroughly exhausted with the intensity of their labors, and probably professional jealousy prevented the summoning of others to the scene to take their places, and the gentleman last selected to continue the experiment, overcome with fatigue and sleepiness gave way, and dropt asleep at two o'clock in the morning. At this time the body was in splendid action, was breathing freely and was well warmed. Three hours later he awoke, and all was over, the body being in reality a corpse having assumed a yellow, waxy color and perfect rigidity. It was too late to resume experiments, the blood being curdled and dry, the lungs shrunken, and the muscles and sinews as hard as iron. The regret of the party who had labored so long at this wondrous experiment of resurrection was intense, particularly as their hopes of success had been great. That all these facts are true as above related, numerous reliable professional gentlemen affirm, although some of them doubt the actual death of the child when the experiment was begun. Be that as it may, the exhaustion of the workers was such as to leave the practicability of the experiment doubtful, even if it might be continued indefinitely, for that the mind could not be restored to action with the thorough tests made, although the physical organization resumed some of the functions of life, is a strong confirmation of the impossibility of the startling idea advanced by these modern scientists, that animate existence when once extinct, can be restored and continued by artificial means.

☞ Scarcity of money and low wages are no guarantees of low prices. Manufacturers have learned how to manage better than that. They meet, as did the lumbermen of the Hudson River a few days since, and agree to diminish the quantity of their products. Less lumber and more profits is their motto. So with all other branches of manufacture. The result will simply be to throw workmen out of employment, making extra competition for labor without a reduction of the cost of living.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE GERMAN PRESS LAW.

The German Liberal element have gained a small victory over the authorities in obtaining three important concessions in the ancient tyrannical press law, which so thoroughly fettered freedom of the press that a journal which was not a mere echo and practical devotee of the Government, was regarded as its enemy, and suppressed upon the least pretext. The new press bill, which became a law last month, literally grasped from the Government, through the increasing power of the Liberals, a few privileges and concessions, which in Great Britain and France have not been withheld from the people for many years, and in the United States, where absolute freedom of the press is guaranteed, would be regarded as no privileges whatever, since any legislation calculated to withhold them would not be tolerated by the people. Nevertheless, the new German press law is a marked improvement upon the old, the fetters of which all leading journalists of the Empire have labored to break, particularly those of Berlin, since greater talent has there been kept dormant and not been suffered to manifest itself through the annihilating interference and harrassments of the authorities, and their power to instantly suppress any newspaper towards which they might conceive a fancied affront, if none existed in reality.

The three important concessions which the new German press law makes, are the following: Parties wishing to inaugurate a political organ, are no longer required to deposit several thousand thalers as a caution fund with the government. This provision, though powerless to prevent the establishment of large journals in metropolitan cities, greatly retarded the development of the provincial press. The tax levied on political newspapers has been rescinded. This relieves publishers of a very onorous burden, to which hitherto they have been mercilessly subjected, as may be inferred from the fact that no leading journal of Germany paid into the Government treasury less than $15,000, and many from $20,000 to $25,000, and all the lesser ones proportionate sums. As German papers must be sold cheap in order to find readers, and are necessitated to rely upon advertisements for their profits, something of the trials of those engaged in the newspaper enterprise may be conceived, though their actual tribulation cannot be realized without personal experience of the stoppages, seizures, trials, penalties and imprisonments which have rendered the journalism of Germany the least vigorous and intellectual of any enlightened country of the world, from the reason that it has never had opportunity to exhibit strength or win a social influence proportionate to national intelligence and education.

The third and chief benefit conferred by the new press law is connected with the insertion of criminal matter, the decision of what was and was not criminal matter being left to the judgment of the authorities. Under the old law the Government had power to seize any journal immediately upon its issue, leaving it to the courts, whom it controlled, to decide within three months whether the seizure was just or not. Thus, whenever a journal had attracted the enmity of the ruling powers, all that was necessary was to keep a strict watch for some article which could be classed under the head of criminal publications, when its instant suppression for three months could be effected, the publisher being forced to wait that period of time before he could have a trial, and his accusers be given an opportunity to show whether or not he was guilty of punishment. Under the new law the government retains the right of seizure only in the event of there being cause to fear that a direct incitement to violate the law will have a bad effect upon the public, and within forty-eight hours of the seizure, the court must decide as to its legality or illegality. All offenses committed by the press are punishable under the ordinary laws of the country, wherein an American can see no concession whatever, since the fact that a newspaper publisher deserves greater punishment than any other individual, and has not the same right to appeal to the courts as he, appears incomprehensible, although this was the fact under the old law. The editor is the responsible person, and unless he chooses to give the name of the writer of an obnoxious article, he is fined for criminal negligence in a sum not exceeding $250. While little concession can be discovered to the American mind in these changes, the German press hail them with the joy which is born of a victory won, and the hope that in the future the oppressive hand of authority will have less power to crush freedom of thought and expression, so that when an editor or a correspondent feels it incumbent upon his conscience to disagree with the policy of a cabinet minister, the Premier or the administration, he will not be adjudged guilty of treason, and his journal suspended for three months, before an opportunity to vindicate himself is given him. While enough of the obnoxious articles of the old press law remain, these concessions are such a modification of their most oppressive features, that German journalism has far less to contend with than heretofore.

☞ The postage law on newspapers, as it passed Congress is, daily newspapers two cents per pound prepaid, after January 1st, 1875; weekly newspapers and periodicals, three cents per pound prepaid after the same date; all newspapers free within the county of publication office, subject to the law governing daily newspapers.

☞ A defalcation of 2,000,000 roubles has been discovered in connection with the administration of the Moscow Railway Company, which is largely indebted to the Russian State Treasury, so that this immense defalcation not only affects the interests of the stockholders, but of the Government and the country generally.

☞ It is understood that fully one-third of Louisiana is under water, which has a depth ranging from one to two feet.

THE PENALTIES OF GREATNESS

The sufferings of those ladies of the British aristocracy, whose positions are of sufficient eminence to entitle them to admittance to the Queen's drawing-room receptions, are described by London correspondents as perfectly excruciating. They are compelled to order their carriages long before noon, in order to reach the Palace in time for the presentation ceremonies, which begin at 3 P. M. Two hours at least are spent in having their hair properly dressed, then the business of dressing commences, which is a perfectly herculean undertaking, when the proper adjustment of flowing trains, dazzling jewels, ostrich feathers, and the thousand and one requisite and accessories of the toilet are taken into consideration. This labor over, My Lady enters her carriage and sits with fear and trembling lest her attire become disarranged. An hour or two passes before she can reach the palace, long lines of carriages being ahead of her, for whose departure she must wait patiently, exposed to the impertinent stares of a curiosity stricken mob. After a long and weary time, My Lady's carriage at length arrives at the palace doors, but this is yet a long way from the throne room, and a series of densely crowded apartments must be passed before it can be reached. Human patience now becomes exhausted and the crowd of elegantly dressed aristocrats hurry, jostle and push each other to have the ceremony of bowing to her Majesty and taking their exit from her august presence, crawfish fashion, over with as soon as possible. Thus it usually happens that the costly and elaborate toilettes upon which so much study, thought and money have been expended are mussed and tumbled after all, before they meet the eye of royalty. Sometimes her Majesty has an attack of vertigo and is obliged to deputize a princess to perform the accustomed ceremonies in her place, long before half the guests have been presented. When this is the case, the disappointment is very great. No sooner, however, are the ceremonies over with than the desire to reach home as soon as possible animates all who have had the honor of attending a "Drawing Room," and the corridors leading to the door become densely packed with a mob of elegantly dressed persons, out of temper, and out of breath, hungry, faint, tired and cross. During six or seven long hours they have had no refreshment, and from exposure to drafts, and suffering from impure air, the premonitory symptoms of rheumatisms, sick headaches, hysterics, and incipient pulmonary affections are already apparent. As the ladies groan, the doctors rejoice; and the latter, together with jewelers, tailors and mantaumakers gain all the pleasure there is to be reaped by the senseless ceremonial of receiving a nod from an old lady, who as thoroughly detests these scenes as her fellow sufferers. No wonder that the Queen's Drawing Rooms are held so seldom, since they are attended with such discomfort and suffering to hostess and guests. Nevertheless, they are always crowded, and would continue to be so, even though the penalty of being presented to her Majesty were far more greater. Such are the sufferings of greatness.

☞ MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN, the son of the present Ameer of Affghanstan, has raised the standard of rebellion against his father, and taken possession of the Herat and Farah, and is preparing to besiege Kandahar. The general feeling of the country is said to be in his favor, and whether success eventually crowns his rebellious schemes or not, the Affghans have nothing to look forward to but a long period of anarchy and civil war, since it is intimated that British gold is aiding the present Ameer to oppress his subjects and keep him power, and should the son succeed, the enmity of Great Britain will nevertheless continue, and dissensions will be fomented as heretofore, for her benefit, she expecting to reap her reward hereafter in gaining new Asiatic dependencies.

☞ In the Indiana Republican Convention, the currency issue was fairly and squarely voted upon, the contractionists showing exceedingly little strength with the convention, although they stole a march upon that body and captured the committee on resolutions. In the resolutions presented was the following:

That we reaffirm the declaration of the National Republican Convention of 1872 in favor of a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable day; *that we are opposed to any increase in the amount of legal tender notes, and favor the gradual retirement of the same as the volume of the National Bank notes shall be increased.*

A motion was made to strike out that portion which appears in italics, which, after discussion, was carried by an overwhelming majority.

☞ The Princess MARIE of Mecklenburg Schwering, the bride of the Russian Grand Duke VLADIMIR, has refused to adopt the Greek religion in conformity with the custom of Princesses who become matrimonially allied to the Imperial family of Russia. The lady gives two excellent excuses for so doing, the one being she does not believe in the Greek Church, and the other is that it is beneath the dignity of a member of the Imperial household of Germany to change her religion with the acceptance of a husband. This is the first instance where a foreign princess has not adopted the Greek religion when she became a member of the Imperial family of Russia.

☞ Civil Service Reform and the Quaker policy of dealing with the Indians, seem to have been discarded. About simultaneous in origin, it was probably proper that one should not survive the other. They both promised desired reforms and were popular with the people, but both, for some reason, have failed to meet the expectations of their friends. It is reasonable to infer that the old method of Indian extermination will be revived, and that unrestrained favoritism will control appointments to office.

☞ It is now claimed that the Judge had no right to sentence TWEED to prison for a longer period than one year, and at the expiration of that term of service, his attorneys will take him out on a writ of habeas corpus, and endeavor to secure his release.

THE POWER OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The ruling power in this country is public sentiment. Our rulers and lawmakers quail before it as does the hopeless slave before his master. Only a few days ago, and the representatives of insufficient currency and a return to low wages and reduced prices for the products of labor, were jubilant and defiant. The President, not content with vetoing a moderate measure for the relief of the people, publicly announced in advance his determination to veto like measures, should Congress presume to pass them in the future. A few State Conventions were held. The two representative States of the great West spoke to Congress and to the President, and a bill fully equal in "inflation" properties to the one first passed and vetoed, goes through Congress with an overwhelming majority, and the President signs it with scarce a moment's hesitation. This is right. If Congress and the President had refused to recognize and obey the voice of the people, their condemnation would have been swift and certain. The people are the Government, and the servants of the people do well to recognize that fact. Public sentiment is the voice of the people, and wise rulers will heed its instructions. All honor, then, to the fearless, but discreet Republicans of Indiana and Illinois.

THE CURRENCY LAW.

In another column may be found the full text of the new currency law. While it is not what the interests of the people demanded, there can be no doubt but it will prove of great advantage to the people of the West and South. It is certainly a triumph for the people against contractionists, since it fails to furnish a single element of comfort for those who demanded the retirement of legal tenders and specie payment. It points towards such increase of the currency as the interests of the country may require. Taking its provisions in connection with the statements of Senator MORTON in the Senate, and Judge KELLEY in the House, that this measure was not regarded as a finality, and the people have reason to rejoice at the success of those who so persistently and ably insisted upon an increase of currency. This law was doubtless the best thing possible, since the President could not be induced to sign any measure affording greater relief to the people. By the time Congress meets again, public sentiment may be better understood at Washington, in which event further legislation can probably be had.

☞ An excursion party from Galveston, Texas, recently, visited Kansas City, Missouri, whereupon the *Chronicle*, of the latter city, in an article, the object of which is to show that Galveston is the natural outlet for the trade of that portion of Missouri, gets off the following "strain," which should cause it to feel easier:

Let this proud time prove the nucleus of a trade that will show to the civilized world that part of America at least is indeed independent. Then from the broad lakes upon the North to the restless Gulf upon the South and from the wild crags of the Rocky's, Eastward to the roaring billows of some sluggish rivulet in Suckerdom, Hoosierdom, or Buckeyedom; can father and mother, sister and brother shout hosannas to the Goddess of Liberty and engage in one universal dance of freedom forever. Then shall the song of freedom, mingling with the hymn of the sanctuary and hallowed by divine love rise on the wings of the morning and proclaim to Alpine rocks, Arabian sands and Polar snows, that one huge chunk of America, even if Seneca sandstone and vetoes continue to discount three per cent. a minute, alters the price of putty from Galveston to Duluth, and that so much at least of this land, whose sons are kind, hospitable and brave, whose daughters are lovely, susceptible and chaste, is disenthralled, regenerated and truly free. Again do we bid our visitors a hearty welcome. And now, with a salute to all, let our motto be Galveston and Kansas City, unity and fraternity forever.

☞ The new comet, discovered by COGGIA, Assistant Astronomer at Marseilles, on the 17th of April, is gradually approaching its nearest point to the earth, and may now be seen with the naked eye, at 9 P. M., about thirty degrees above the horizon, at a point varying but little from a line drawn from "the Dipper" to the Polar Star. It is now surrounded by a cluster of indistinct stars forming the heart of the "Camelopard." For a few nights it will not be readily discovered, but in a short time it will probably "cut quite a figure" in the heavens.

☞ The city of Fey, in Morrocco, is the scene of a revolution on account of a "gate tax," which is so obnoxious to the people that 12,000 of them have risen to forcibly protest against it. The tax must be paid in gold, to the Sultan of Moscow, who already has millions upon millions of the same metal buried in vaults and cellars, none of which ever again sees daylight. At last accounts the insurrection was not subdued, and was threatening to overrun the entire kingdom.

☞ We have been told constantly that anything short of positive currency contraction would produce ruinous effects upon the New York money market. Well, Congress has passed a currency bill, and the President has signed it, which adds several millions to the actual circulation, and the telegraph brings information that there is an improved state of feeling on Wall street in consequence of such "inflation."

☞ The two *Tribunes*—New York and Chicago—declare that the currency question cannot be regarded as settled so long as no law exists providing for specie payment. Those journals will learn, perhaps, that the people govern this country, and that they will consent to do business without an adequate circulating medium whenever they think it best for them to do so, and not before that time.

☞ Strange sounds are constantly heard at Bald Mountain, and electric lights have been seen several times during the past two weeks. The rumblings and quakings also continue, to the alarm of the neighborhood for miles in its vicinity, and yet the mountain will continue to disappoint newspaper correspondents and scientists, and won't erupt worth a cent. Naughty mountain.

☞ London is now in telegraphic communication with Brazil, the new cable having been successfully laid.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH

The Vigor of Life

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits. It Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It Cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Erysipeles, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life Principle are within the range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them. Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle.

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READY RELIEF,

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Will cure more Complaints and prevent the system against sudden attacks of Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, than One Hundred Dollars expended for other medicines or medical attendance.

The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied externally or taken internally according to directions—Pains, from whatever cause ceases to exist.

IMPORTANT—Miners, Farmers and others residing in sparsely settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflamation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhœa, Cholera-Morbus or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds or Bruises; or with Sprains, Cramps or Spasms, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

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Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Radway's

Regulating Pills.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breath, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York, Information worth thousands will be sent you.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept seperate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The letter either should be written on a seperate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

R. DWIGHT, Hartland, Mich., wishes to procure the address of H. R. Hilton, formerly assistant surgeon of Jefferson (Mo.) Barracks, in 1865.

D. D. D., Ulin, Ills., would like a recipe for for making blackberry wine which can be preserved for some time. Can any of our readers help him?

SYLVESTER B., Farmington, Minn.—We think you are not entitled to any more bounty.

MRS. M. B. S.—The *trichina spiralis* is a minute hair-like worm of a parasitic character which sometimes infects both the living and cured flesh of the hog, and may be transmitted through the stomach into the human system. It is so small as to be visible only through the microscope; frequently thousands of the creatures are counted in a single inch of flesh. Thoroughly cooking the meat is said to prevent the transmission of trichinæ, as in that case the life of the parasite is destroyed. We know of no way of detecting the parasite in live hogs.

CONSTANT READER, Wooster, O.—We have not a copy of "Robinson Crusoe" at hand, and cannot tell you how many pages it contains.—"Spenser's Complete Works" are the poems of Edmund Spenser, author of the "Faery Queen" and other standard English poems.

E. J. G., Illiopolis, Ill.—Following all analogy, the name "Sartoris" should be pronounced with the accent on the syllable.

GEO. S., Ridgeville Corners, Henry Co., O.—The *Wisconsin Lumberman*, a monthly magazine published by the Wisconsin Lumberman publishing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., price $2.00 per year.

F. M. O.—All we know of either of the parties named is what we gain from their general reputation. That of the first is good, so far as we know. In regard to the second, you would perhaps do well to consult some reliable party at St. Louis.—Your penmanship is almost too labored.

HAMILTON M. DAVIS, Ashton, Oceola, Mich., would like to learn of the whereabouts of his brother, Asa L. Davis, who lives somewhere in Michigan; has been in the army, and was formerly from Canada.

JOHN B. B., Willitts, Iowa.—Ten acres of ground near any growing city would be more profitable if planted in small fruits altogether, than if it were gradually converted into an orchard. The principal considerations in securing a good location would be to secure a place near a good market, and to get a light, warm soil, which would mature early crops.

MISS CORA R., Independence, N. Y.—We believe that the firm you name are reliable.

GEORGE H. D., Clear Lake, Ind.—Your daughter can go on and perfect the title to the homestead entered by her late husband and will receive a title when the five years are completed, but she will be obliged to live on the land until the expiration of that time. Section third of the act of June 8th, 1872, provides that "in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: provided, that if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title." The widow should apply to the land office where the original entry was made, and file her declaration of intention to perfect the title, when the land officer will furnish her with all the necessary papers, forms, etc.

C. L. SMITH, Clymer, New York, wishes to know where asphalt paper can be procured, of a suitable character for water pipes.

GEO. C. R., Egg Harbor, Wis.—We know nothing regarding the store you name.—Your second question is one which each person must answer for himself. We should say "no" so far as our own views are concerned.

R. P. L., Cross Plains.—We believe the firm name to be reliable.

GREEN, Weston, O.—The authority for spelling "biggest" with two "g's" is one Noah Webster, who says that the final consonant is often doubled in adjectives on taking the positive and superlative degrees, to indicate that the letter has the hard sound.

H. SCUDDER, Piqua, O., writes: "The BLADE is the best family paper in the United States." Thanks for your good opinion.

DONALD MCKAY, Hope, Kan., writes:—"I have taken the BLADE for the last three years, and shall do so as long as I can raise the stamps." We trust friend McKay may always find "the stamps" plentiful.

C. F. ALDRICH, Tekonsha, Mich., says: "I have taken the BLADE for the past eight years and it has become indispensable." Such a testimonial is worth volumes of vague commendation. We shall try to make the BLADE still more indispensable, if possible.

LUCRETIA S.—The "Lines upon a Zephyr" are hardly suitable for our use.

T. F. C., Exeter, Neb.—The Mr. Ward referred to in the BLADE some time ago as the richest man in England is a private citizen without title, while the Marquis of Westminster is a member of the nobility, and in point of wealth stands at the head of the titled aristocracy. In speaking of them, we compared each man with his own class.

MRS. S. MCG.—We have no trace of the manuscript you refer to. It might aid in its recovery if you were to send us the title and date of mailing.

A WRITER, Cumberland, Tenn., wishes to know something of the ancient house of the Hughes. Perhaps some of our readers will be far more capable of enlightening him than we are. Abodt the oldest men of the name of whom we have any recollection are John Hughes, the poet and essayist, born in England (Marlborough) in 1677, and his brother, Jabez, also a writer of some note, born in 1680. Both these gentlemen, however, are dead.—Capt. Aaron K. Hughes, of the U. S. Navy, born in New York Oct. 20th, 1820, was perhaps one of the most distinguished members of the family in this country during the first half of the present century. Capt. Hughes commanded the noted steamer "Water Witch" during part of the rebellion, and performed distinguished services.

S. F. K., Campbell, Ills.—According to tradition, St. Valentine was a bishop in the early Christian Church and beheaded by Claudius, A. D. 272. He was a man of very attractive character, and according to one legend, so famed for his love and charity that the custom of choosing (or sending) valentines took its rise on his festival. Other authorities state that the observance arose through the alleged custom of the birds which were said to choose their mates on that day. At any rate, the custom is one of considerable antiquity, having been in full vogue as early as the time of Shakespeare, who makes frequent allusion to it in his works.

GILBERT C., Erie Mich.—Gibbon, who is in many respects unquestionable authority, estimates that the number of Christians who perished by the martyrdoms of the early centuries, was about 2000, though this is probably an under estimate. Under a series of persecutions covering not only years, but centuries, it is impossible to form an exact showing of the number of persons who lost their lives for their faith's sake.—Any person who would claim that the Protestant Church had never suffered from persecutions of a deadly character in the period between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, must be very densely ignorant regarding the facts in the case. In the persecutions of the inquisition, very many of the acts which brought death to the unhappy victims were performed with the utmost secrecy, and no record of the proceedings was left to tell the story. Traces of the inquisition in some Catholic countries survived till near the middle of the present century.

J. B. W.—Thanks for your Kansas notes, which we were not able to use owing to press of other matter.

A. A. C., Gaylord, Kas.—No provision is made for bounty to drafted men, save for men drafted for three years and discharged by reason of wounds, disability or the close of the war. You are not entitled to any bounty.

THREE SISTERS, Earleville, Mo.—If you wish to address a letter to the Queen of England the proper address would be "To her Majesty Alexandrina Victoria I, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Buckingham Castle, London, England." The postage on such a letter (not exceeding one-half ounce) would be six cents. We are not aware that Victoria has ever visited the United States, although her eldest son, the Prince of Wales, was in this country in 1859.

J. M. L., Stockton, N. Y.—This correspondent states that some three weeks previous to the date of his letter, he availed himself of our clubbing lists so far as to order the Weekly BLADE and another paper. The BLADE came promptly and all right, but the other paper had not made its appearance and he began to entertain serious fears that he was to lose it altogether. Although we have written to J. M. L., and although the paper has undoubtedly reached him before this, his letter affords a good text for a word of general explanation to those similarly situated. The BLADE has an arrangement with a large number of the standard publications of the day, by which they are furnished to the BLADE subscribers at reduced rates. In order to prevent errors and omissions in handling the hundreds of letters incident to an arrangement of this character great pains are taken, and we can safely say that not one letter in a thousand goes astray or fails to reach its proper destination. But our friends must bear in mind that the proper execution of all this correspondence not only requires time in itself, but that the papers cannot possibly be sent out immediately from the office receiving the order. For example, in the case to which we have alluded, the publication ordered was a literary weekly paper, having a circulation nearly as large as the BLADE. It might be a week after the order of our friend was received before his letter passed through the regular channels that would be necessary before the paper could reach him. Besides, there are hundreds of other orders constantly arriving in every large office, and it is no small task to execute these at the earliest possible moment, and at the same time secure that method and accuracy which are absolutely indispensable. We hope our friends will be a little patient, and rest assured that any slight delay in filling such orders is not intentional but unavoidable.

MARTHA B., Eagleville Mo.—Any of the first class sewing machines will cost you from $65 to $85, according to the style of the case. There are several good ones, and we could not undertake to make a choice for you.

W. W. B., New Bedford, Mass.—The Imperial gallon (English) holds 10 pounds of water, the United States gallon holds 8.339 pounds and the New York gallon holds exactly 8 pounds. The Constitution delegates to Congress alone, the power to regulate the weights and measures used in this country. Congress has enacted that the gallon used in these United States, shall contain exactly 231 cubic inches, or 8.339 pounds of water. Hence, it will be seen, that a law fixing the weight of a gallon at anything else than 8.338 pounds of water, may be unconstitutional. The case is similar with the laws passed in the different States, declaring that the bushel shall contain so many pounds of different kinds of grain.—It is a serious question whether these laws are constitutional. We have no doubt that when a contract is made for so many bushels of grain, the courts would enforce the delivery of so many measures, each of which should contain 2150.42 cubic inches. The definition, "Illinois bushel" or "Iowa bushel" would not affect this decision. Illinois, Iowa and other States have no right to adopt a bushel which differs from that of the United States.

S. M., Columbus O.—There are several men of the name you give, residing in or near Toledo. But as you give no first name or initials, how can we tell whom you mean?

An Unlucky Family.

[From a Paris Letter.]

Recall the annals of Mons. St. Marc Girardin's family. His sister had just been married; she returned from the bridal altar, retired to her dressing room to change clothes; a pistol shot was heard in the adjoining dressing room; they who hurried there found the bridegroom a corpse; he had committed suicide. The widow, two sisters of Mons. St. Marc Girardin's wife and his son, went boating twelve months afterward; the boat was upset and all except the widow were drowned. His daughter was married; six weeks after the wedding day her husband fell from a window in the third story and was killed; some people said he committed suicide. A few years afterwards one of Mons St. Marc Girardin's sons got into a quarrel with a railway officer; to escape from him he leaped into the river (it was midsummer) where he had swam a thousand times; he went like a stone to the bottom.

☞ The paintings bequeathed by Senator SUMNER to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, number eighty-eight. All of them are choice works of art, carefully selected by their late owner, who was an excellent connoisseur and keen art critic. As having long adorned the home of the distinguished statesman, as well as for their own intrinsic merit, they possess double value to the museum of his native city.

☞ The Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives have voted against the appropriation of $75,000 towards the completion of the Washington Monument, giving as their reason for so doing, that the sum in question would scarcely suffice to erect the scaffolding wherewith to place the stones in position.

☞ The Cremation Society of Zurich has a membership of 600, and has offered a prize for the best process of cremation, provided the process has been practically tested before competition. The award is to be conferred by a select committee of seven professors and savants.

☞ Liberality in religious views is largely on the increase in Italy. The sentiments of all the educated classes and large elements among the masses, are tending towards the toleration of all religious creeds.

Miscellaneous.

Terrible Catastrophe.

An appalling catastrophe occurred a Syracuse on the 23d. A strawberry festival was being held at the parlors of the Central Baptist Church, when, without any premonition, the floor gave way, precipitating the room full of people to the story below. The parlor was on the second floor, and the room underneath was also full. The fire alarm was immediately given, and the firemen hurried to the scene. Soon 10,000 people were there, and tremendous excitement prevailed. It is impossible to give the particulars at this hour. Five dead bodies have been taken out, and the work has hardly commenced. Probably hundreds of persons are more or less injured, many very seriously.

Second Dispatch.—The following are among the dead bodies: The Rev. Dr. O. E. Wainwright; Mrs. Wainwright, Miss M. Thomas; a child named Ostrander; a little girl named Leonard; a little girl named Horton, Miss Theodore Holmes; and a little girl named Minnie C. Collins. The Rev. George F. Dowling, the pastor of the Church, is dangerously injured, as is also his wife, who is not expected to live. The Rev. H. J. Eddy was seriously injured.

Third Dispatch.—Substitute for the names of the dead in the former dispatch, the following were taken out dead; Dr. O. Wainwright; Mrs. E Austin Barnes; Mrs. James McGraw; Mrs. J. E. Karr; Miss Gussie Carpenter; Mrs. Abijah Veeder, of Utica; Miss Gracie Holmes; Miss Minnie Collins, aged thirteen, to-day; Hattie Leonard, five or six years old; John Austin Ostrander, a boy about nine years old; Mrs. Minnie Thomas; Frank Collins, aged fourteen; Lulu Haston, aged 17. Mrs. Dr. Wainwright will undoubtedly die. Ex-Alderman Austin Barnes is very seriously injured. Rev. Dr. H. G. Eddy, is slightly injured. The bodies are supposed to be all recovered now. It is impossible to get the names of the injured to-night.

The city is filled with lamentations. The scene in the streets around the Church baffles description. Thousands have gathered there asking after friends, waiting for the dead and attending to the injured. The entire police force and fire department were called out, and took charge of the work of recovering the dead and wounded. The broken timbers were hoisted with difficulty. The walls of the church did not fall in, but are seriously damaged.

The church is comparatively a new one. A few minutes before the floor gave way it trembled so that many persons left the room, fearing an accident, which had been predicted by many. The accident was caused by the giving way of the joists that supported the floor. The joists ran from both sides to a cross stringer, the middle of which was supported by iron rods from the roof. The stringer gave way, pulling the ceiling and roof down upon the people, and precipitating them into the room below. The work of wrecking was exceedingly slow, as it had to be done in the dark, and it was feared every moment that the walls would fall in.

At Syracuse, on the 23d inst., fourteen dead bodies were recovered from the ruins of the Central Baptist Church, the floors of which fell last night during a festival. Of the injured, three have died to-day, and others are not expected to live, while several will be crippled for life. The number of minor casualties is nearly or quite one hundred, among them about a dozen persons with broken limbs and ribs. The cause of the disaster was caused by the defective construction of the building. The excitement in the community continues very great.

The list of killed numbers fifteen. The number of wounded foots up 100, of whom 20 are seriously injured.—There have been no more deaths. A squad of police have possession of the building pending the coroner's inquest.

The occasion of the gathering Tuesday night, was a festival given by the ladies of the church, and a concert by "The Little Old Folks." At the rear of the church are Sunday school rooms, occupying the first floor, and church parlors, occupying the second floor. This part of the church was in use for the festival and concert. At the time of the accident, supper was being served in the central part, which had been prepared for the occasion with tables, &c. This room, which was forty feet square, was filled with people, the Session room below being deserted save by a few persons. The number in the supper room is estimated at from 250 to 300, mostly grown persons. At the time the floor gave way, the children of the congregation were in one of the ante-rooms, being prepared for the ancient concert, but for this the list of dead must have been much larger, as many of the helpless little ones would have been crushed to death in the mass of humanity crowded into the V shaped vortex, formed by the falling timber.

At the moment of the falling of the floor, the scene within the parlor was one of happy enjoyment. While all were pleasantly engaged, without a single word of warning, the floor suddenly sank beneath them, and in an instant all were buried in a mass of struggling humanity, intermixed with falling timbers, furniture, &c., and in utter darkness, the gas having been extinguished by the breaking of the pipes. For an instant after the fearful descent had been made, all was silent as the grave, but soon heart-rending appeals for help were to be heard from hundreds of those in agony. Immediately after hundreds of persons were seen issuing from the doors and windows, which were smashed out by the frightened people, and an alarm was sounded. The uninjured within the church who were able to free themselves from the mass, began at once to assist in rescuing others. The Firemen and Police were quickly at hand and labored nobly in the work of rescue. The scene within the building was terrible in its details, and that outside the edifice heart-rending indeed. Fathers and mothers were searching for their children, husbands looking for their wives, wives inquiring for their husbands, brothers for sisters, and children for their parents, of whose fate all were uncertain and in dread. Quickly but rapidly the work of extricating the people was carried on by the aid of lanterns. As fast as the living and dead were rescued, they were passed out through the windows and the doors, where ready hands assisted to convey the dangerously injured and dead to the physicians' offices and neighboring houses. The excitement without the Church was terrible, and as each body was carried to the adjoining houses, the masses swayed back and forth, all terribly anxious to ascertain who it was, and whether dead or alive. At the height of the excitement, not less than 10,000 people were crowded into Montgomery and Jefferson street, and the adjoining premises.

Various theories of the cause of the accident are advanced. The floor which fell was suspended by iron rods from a wooden truss under the roof. These rods went through the lower, but not through the upper chord of the truss. The lower chord had been spliced wrong side up, and that point was the first to give way. The floor, having no prop beneath it, sank in the form of a letter V. The most of the deaths were caused by the falling timbers of the truss. Some, however, were smothered by the plastering. The beams of the church were supported originally by iron pillars. A short time ago, a Church Building Committee, with the consent, as they say, of the architect, removed the iron pillars. The truss was very imperfectly constructed. Besides being spliced, the most prominent builders in the city declare that it was rotten. It was put in green, and has the dry rot.

Tobacco.

In his address before the graduating law-class of the Wisconsin State University, on Monday evening of last week, ex Senator Doolittle made this reference to the use of tobacco by members of the legal profession:

It is my conviction that this habit is ten-fold greater in our profession than it was thirty years ago. Pardon me, young gentlemen; I came here to speak to you in all sincerity the words of truth and soberness, and you must allow me to say what I verily believe, that the mental force, power of labor and endurance, of our profession is decreased at least 25 per cent by this constant use of tobacco. Its poisonous and narcotic effects reduce the power of the vital organs, and tend to paralyze them, while the useless consumption of time and money takes away 25 per cent of the working hours, if it does not consume 25 per cent. of the earnings of any young man in the profession who indulges in it.

In a certain sense it takes away a man's moral power; it decreases the strength of his will power and of his own convictions; it lessens his power to move the convictions of others, thus to be bound, and to feel himself bound, to a habit he cannot throw off; to feel himself robbed of his personal freedom, freedom of thought and of action!

Oh, how much would I rejoice if each one of you, young gentlemen, as you leave this University to enter upon the legal profession, would resolve, and forever keep that resolution, never in any form to use tobacco; never to become its slave and wear its filthy collar.

I do not say that some men have not risen to eminence in our profession in spite of all forms of dissipation. But how much greater and nobler would they have been without such habits!

A Matrimonial Lottery.

There is a chance now for portionless young orphans to effect marriages and give to the lucky husbands, in addition to themselves, the sum of $1,000 as a dowry. A society has been formed for this purpose, in imitation of the many in existence in Europe. In the old country, however, the benefits of such a society are not limited to orphans, but are extended to poor Jewish girls in general, and probably, if the new society, attain any success here, its scope will be similarly enlarged. Its present object is certainly praiseworthy. It offers inducements to good girls to enter the married state without any fear that their poverty will degrade them in the sight of their husbands. We have extensive organizations in which $1,000 are paid to the widow and next of kin on the decease of a member, and the law is vastly popular. Why may not an equal popularity be accorded to this young organization, which has a more cheerful object?—[Jewish Messenger.

A Somnambulist's Walk.

A somnambulistic sensation caused a flutter of excitement in Tarrytown on Saturday. About half-past 4 in the morning, Mrs. Navans, the wife of a well known manufacturer, owning a villa a mile and a half above the town, awakening suddenly, found her liege lord absent from her side. As, although sixty-one years of age, he was known to be given to walking in his sleep, she raised an alarm, and, a search being made by the two sons of Mr. Navans, the missing husband was found up to his neck in water in disused cistern, and clinging to a cross-bar for support. He was very much exhausted, and could not have held out much longer, but revived on being rescued and cared for. To get into that precarious situation he had walked three hundred and ten feet on a ledge of wood but two inches wide, covering the top of a grape-arbor that ran from the back of the house to the barn. Although he had safely accomplished this feat, on reaching the end of the structure, at which was the cistern, he had fallen off, and the covering of the cistern being much decayed, was received into the water. The shock of the fall, combined with the coldness of the element in which he was thus suddenly introduced, naturally awoke him.

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HALF INTEREST in 300 acres heavy timber land, in Harris, Ottawa County, Ohio, on which an entirely new Saw, Stave and Heading Mills, Dry House, Sheds, &c., also good house, barn, etc. If purchaser prefers, entire property will be sold. For particulars, enquire of
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DESCRIPTION:
MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 15 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.
MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported,) he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST's dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2.22; in harness in 2.31; Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2.35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2.27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2.32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2.35, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

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THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

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WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dryed by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.
All grades and thickness of Walnut. Newells Bannisters, Flooring, Panels, Wainscoting, Coffin Sells, one inch to twelve inch plank. Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Stils, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.
We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.
☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.
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No. 12 Ottawa St., Toledo.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—PONIES—A pair of Gray Ponies. A liberal reward will be paid finder if returned to the Dorr st. Railway Stables. T. F. BROWN

Sealed Proposals
WILL be received at the office of Edward L. Jones, 47 Summit street, until noon, Monday, July 6th, 1874, for building a brick school house in Adams Township, near the junction of South St. and old plank road. Plans, specifications, terms of payment, etc., can be had at the Clerk's office, 47 Summit street. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. C. B. HOWE, Pres't.
Attest: O. C. Wilson, Jr., Clerk.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
Isaac Thorpe, Pl'ff
vs.
Jane Bielewbe
Before B. Sawyer, Jackson Parden, Deft. } Justice of the Peace of Sylvania Township, Lucas County, Ohio, on the 6th day of May A. D. 1874, said Justice issued an order of Attachment in the above action for the sum of eight hundred and nine hundredths do lar.
ISAAC THORPE, Plaintiff.

REMINGTON.
Sewing Machines, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements.
The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely: *Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, pleasant, with PERFECT LOCK STITCH.*
It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* DROP FEED. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and *construction very best.*
The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has received premiums at many Fairs throughout the United States, and without effort took the grand MEDAL OF PROGRESS—*the highest order of Medal* that was awarded at the late VIENNA EXPOSITION.
The REMINGTON WORKS also manufacture the new DOUBLE BARRELLED BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN, snap and positive action, with *patent joint check*, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness—and the CELEBRATED REMINGTON RIFLES—ADOPTED BY NINE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS—and renowned throughout the world for Military, Hunting and Target purposes—ALL KINDS OF PISTOLS, RIFLE CANES, METALLIC CARTRIDGES, &C.
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AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL,
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AT A LITTLE OVER
The Price of the Periodicals Alone

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to give their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below,) at prices merely nominal. The Books offered in Lists 1, 2, 3 and 4 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.
We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

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Klaus Cook's Poems, 624 pages.
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Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey.
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portrait.
Cowper's Poetical Works.
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Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Ainsworth's Ballads.
Humorous Poetry.
Spencer's Complete Works.
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations.
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations.
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works.
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated.
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated.
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Keble's Christian Year.
Sanford and Merton.
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The Arabian Nights Entertainments—Translated from the Arabic. A new edition.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. Carefully selected, with life of the author, etc.
The Works of Daniel De Foe.
Moore's Irish Melodies and Poems.
*Wonders of the World.
*History of the American Revolution.
The Works of Thomas Hood.
The Canterbury Tales and Parts of some of the other Poems of Chaucer and Spencer.
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This List except *Wonders of the World and *History of the American Revolution, comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, tinted paper, with steel portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are elegant in all respects, and retail at from $2.50 to $4.00. There are no better or handsome books than these manufactured.

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The President signed the following acts of Congress on the 22d inst.: The act to ascertain certain possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company and other British subjects to the territory within limits of the awards of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, under the Treaty of Washington, of May, 28, 1871, and for other purposes. The act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for the redistribution of the National Bank currency and for other purposes. The act providing for the publication of the revised statues and laws of the United States. The act amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company and for other purposes. The act to relieve Thomas Clayborne, of Tennessee, of his political disabilities imposed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. The act to create Boseman Land District, Montana. The act for the establishment of life saving stations and houses of refuge upon the sea coast and lake coasts of the United States and to promote the efficiency of the Life Saving Service.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Benjamin Moran, at present Secretary of Legation in London, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State from the first of July; B. F. Potts, Governor of Montana.

The Controller of the Currency is prepared to receive applications for the organization of National Banks in all Western and Southern States. Applications may be made by letter, giving the names of not less than five shareholders of the proposed organization, which should be accompanied with endorsement of the Senator or Representative of the District where the bank is to be located, giving satisfactory information in reference to the character and means of the applicants. Applications will be considered immediately upon their receipt, and, if approved, the necessary forms for organization of new banks will be at once transmitted. Under the new apportionment, all the Western and Southern States and Territories, with the exception of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, will be entitled to additional circulation. The State of Indiana will be entitled to about $3,000,000; Ohio to about $6,000,000; Minnesota, $600,000 and Nebraska $300,000. The other Western and Southern States will be benefited to much larger amounts.

The bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, as agreed upon by the Conference Committee, provides for the appointment of a Court of five Commissioners to be appointed by the President, with the advice of the Senate. The sessions of the Court are to be held in Washington. The salary of the Commissioners shall be $6,000 each, with a clerk at $3,000, and a short-hand reporter at $2,500 per annum. The President may designate a counsellor-at-law to represent the interests of the Government in all suits and claims filed for indemnity for losses. The Court shall exist for one year from the time of convening, but if the business is not completed within that time, the President may, by proclamation, extend the term not more than six months.

The Senate on the 23d confirmed the following nominations: Jedediah Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army, and of Col. Stephen Benet, Major of Ordnance, to be Chief of the Ordnance Corps, in place of Dyer, displaced, with the rank of Brigadier General.

The Utah bill will not act against polygamy, but it will enable the Gentiles to engage in litigation ruinous to the Mormons whose position will consequently be very uncomfortable.

Hon. Lyman K. Bass has sent a letter to Secretary Bristow, formally declining the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The President received the following cable dispatch Thursday the 25th inst.:

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The inauguration of the telegraph line between Europe and Brazil, which also unites two American States, is a cheering sign of international relations, as also a bond of friendship, and a powerful instrument of civilization. I congratulate my great and good friend, the President of the United States, upon this happy event.

DON PEDRO.

Rio De Janeiro, June 25, 1874.

To this the President responded as follows:

To the Emperor of Brazil, Rio De Janeiro:

I congratulate you upon the telegraphic connection just established between Brazil and the United States. May it prove as close a link in national friendship as in electric communication. U. S. GRANT.

Representative Hale, who has been tendered the office of Postmaster General, returned here Thursday morning from Alabama, and at noon had a long interview with Mr. Creswell. Mr. Hale, in conversation with friends, says that before he left Washington yesterday, neither he nor his friends had any intimation of the appointment, and it was a matter of great surprise. While flattered by the re-nomination for Congress, the receipt of the President's telegram occasioned a sense of sadness, as the acceptance of a place in the Cabinet involved parting with the constituency who had placed so much confidence in him, and to whom he is so strong attached.

Mr. Hale, by a telegram from Altoona accepts the Postmaster Generalship and will be in Washington to qualify on the 1st of July.

The Postoffice Department has been officially informed by the French Minister of the ratification of the postal convention between France and the United States by the French Assembly. The Minister expressed to the Postmaster General his desire that the convention go into operation on the 1st of July, but this cannot be done as the 1st of August is the date fixed, and ratifications have yet to be exchanged.

The Comptroller of the Currency is about to make another call on our National Banks for reports, so that he can see what their condition is under the new currency law.

The Director of the mint states that the heavy shipments of gold abroad to meet the high rate of exchange has ceased somewhat. Fifteen million dollars in gold has gone out of the country for this purpose quite recently.

The change for letters from France to the United States will be ten cents for a third of an ounce, and from the United States to France nine cents per half ounce. Unpaid letters are to pay the above rates with five cents additional. The postage on books, newspapers, samples, &c., to be hereafter separately arranged by each country.

Mr. Creswell is making arrangements to retire from office next week. In conversation with friends on the 25th inst., he said the report as to his prospective appointment to the Austrian ministry were groundless.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,000,000 in gold on each Saturday during July.

The customs receipts during this month are larger than June, 1873. There is also an improvement in the Internal Revenue receipts. The public debt statement on the 1st of July will show a slight decrease. The Government will pay $22,000,000 gold for July interest.

July 1, 400 department employes will be dismissed, half from the Printing Bureau, and 100 from the civil force in the War Department. All will receive two months' pay on dismissal.

The Comptroller of the Currency has written a letter giving his construction of the new currency act in reference to the reserve required to be held by National Banks.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th inst. My construction of the act of June 20th, 1874, in reference to the reserves upon National Banks, is that the reserve upon circulation is abolished, but that the National Banks are required to keep a reserve upon deposit, as provided in sections 31 and 32 of the National Bank Act, a certain proportion of which must be kept on hand, and a certain other proportion with their reserve agents in the cities enumerated in the sections referred to. The banks are also required to keep an amount of money equal to 5 per cent. of their circulation on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, which amount may be deducted from the aggregate amount of the reserve required to be kept on deposits.

Very respectfully,
JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller.

TO GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Chicago Ill

Up to Saturday evening, the Internal Revenue receipts for June were $8,397,946, and for the fiscal year which closed Tuesday were $101,578,960. Commissioner Douglas estimated $100,000,000 for the year, and made no allowances for a panic.

Bancroft Davis will resign the Assistant Secretaryship of State July 1st, and sail for Berlin about August 1st.

General Sherman has returned from St. Louis, having made arrangements for the transfer of the headquarters of the army there on the first of October. The officers of his staff will accompany him with the exception of Major Poe, the engineer, who will remain here to forward documents and maps.

THE EAST.

The dedication of Harvard College Memorial Hall, erected to commemorate the graduates who perished in the war, and also those who have otherwise won distinction in the service of their country, took place June 22d. Charles Francis Adams delivered the oration and Oliver Wendell Holmes read the poem. The cost of the building was about $300,000.

At New Haven, Ct., June 24th, at the annual meeting of the Yale Alumni, among the distinguished men present was Chief Justice Waite, who announced the names of the successful contestants for prizes. Hon. Edward S. Pierrepont delivered the oration. In the evening there was a grand reception in the law school rooms, previous to and after which several classes had reunions. The commencement exercises take place to-day, and the corner-stone of the new chapel will be laid.

At the Lumbermen's National Convention on the 25th, at Williamsport, Pa., resolutions were passed respecting the preservation of American forests and a committee was appointed to furnish statistical reports concerning the amount of white and yellow pine and all other valuable timber in the United States and Canada, and to investigate the different ways of stocking timber, with a view of regulating the supply. East Saginaw was designated as the next place for holding the Convention on September 5th, 1874. The following officers were elected: President, Judge L. D. Wetmore, Warren, Pa.; Vice President, F. G. Thorp, Eau Claire, Wis.; Secretary, Col. F. E. Embick, Williamsport, Pa.; Treasurer, Bodo Otto, Williamsport, Pa.; Corresponding Secretary, I. Harry Symonds, Boston. A resolution in opposition to the new Reciprocity Treaty was adopted after debate.

The stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway have ratified the agreement entered into with the Erie Railway Co. May 6th. The indenture binds the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Co. to the Erie for ninety-nine years from the 1st of May. The property of the A. & G. W. Co. is sold to the Erie Co., the actual value of the same to be credited to the A. & G. W. Co. on account of dues for labor, materials, &c., to be paid by the Erie Company. Under this agreement the amounts to be paid by the Erie Co. are: For supplies to the 31st of March, $310,725; due on March pay-rolls, $109,335; due on April pay-rolls, $192,535; due on April supplies, $110,000; due for personal injuries, $8,000; due for personal injuries in suits, $69,401; total, $8,000,000.

The License Law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature was vetoed Friday by Governor Talbot.

The session of the New Hampshire Legislature on the 27th, was an unusually exciting one, and lasted until 1:15 A. M. In the morning the yeas and nays were called forty times. The business done was mainly removing Republicans from office, and substituting Democrats. The removals include two Probate Judges and two Sheriffs of counties.

Dr. James McNaughton, President of the Albany Medical College, and the oldest practitioner in that section, died suddenly in Paris, France, June 12, aged 77 years.

The inhabitants of the northern part of the city of New York are becoming alarmed at the condition of the Croton Aqueduct, which is said to be in a dangerous condition in places, and it is claimed that there is no way now of letting off the water while the repairs could be made, and there is imminent danger of a collapse at any time without warning, which would deprive the city of water altogether, and deluge two square miles of the neighborhood.

The officers of the Brooklyn Tabernacle have been investigating the serious scandal which had its origin in that place of worship, and Mr. Talmadge, on recommendation of the Examining Committee, read from the pulpit yesterday a writ of excommunication against Benjamin C. Mitchell, who is charged with originating the story. Mitchell charged Major Corwin, President of the Board of Trustees and Superintendent of the Sunday School, with having misappropriated the funds of the Church, and having applied them to his own use.

Mr. John Kelly, Chairman of Tammany Hall, has forwarded a communication to Mayor Havemeyer in reply to a letter of the convicted Police Commissioners, Gardner and Chardick, tendering their resignations. He characterizes their letter as an ingenious tissue of special pleading, suggestive misstatements and bold falsehoods, and accuses Chardick of having associated himself with Henry Smith and Gardner, to gratify his political aspirants, and finding the Democrat party was not disposed to gratify them, that the three men formed a ring and included their fellow members, who were upright and conscientious men. He states that the election law of 1872 was most carefully framed by the Republicans to protect the purity of the ballot box; and that at the suggestion of a great Republican lawyer, they put prosecutors on the road to a final victory.

THE WEST.

The southern part of Allen county, Ind., was visited by a terrible storm of wind and rain on the 22d inst., which tore up trees, demolished fences, barns, &c., besides totally destroying a large number of fields of wheat. The rain was accompanied by the most terrific thunder and lightning, which is described as the most violent ever known in this section of the country. The loss cannot be estimated at this writing, but will probably be considerable.

At the Plummer Hill coal mine, at Straitsville, O., on the 23d, 76 non-Union white miners were requested to go to work, but when it came to the point of actual work, only about 40 of them went into the mines. These were taken out about noon by the Union miners. Seventy-six cars of coal, dug by colored miners, are being shipped from Nelsonville daily.

At Chicago, June 24 the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new Government building, drew an immense attendance of strangers from all parts of the State. Business was very generally suspended, the Board of Trade and public offices were closed, and the streets were filled with people in holiday attire. The procession was very fine.

A Convention was held at Oshkosh Wisconsin, on the 23d inst., in the interest of the Wisconsin and Fox River improvement. Hon. Charles D. Robinson presided. Letters were received from the Governors of Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan, endorsing the project. The international water route to the Atlantic was endorsed in a resolution.

The following is the official vote of Oregon for the officers named: Congressmen, Ladow (Dem.), 9,642, Williams (Rep.), 9,340; Davenport (Independent), 6,350.

Telegrams from various points of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan report a severe storm throughout that district on the 24th, resulting in much damage to property. So far as heard from, three persons were struck by lightning and killed.

The severest storm ever known in that region visited McConnellsville, Ohio, on the afternoon of the 25th. Numerous business houses were prostrated. The roof was taken off Bassman & Co.'s foundry and driven through a brick wall. The market house was unroofed. Many business men are heavy losers. No lives were lost.

From all the information so far obtainable, it does not look as if the Sioux in Dakotah are particularly anxious for a fight with the 7th cavalry, which they can have any day.

General Custar's expedition to the Black Hills would have started last Sunday, if there had been a military necessity, but its departure is now postponed till June 30th or July 1st.

Articles of association were filed in the Secretary of State's office on the 25th, for the Indianapolis and Western Railroad. The road is designed to run from Indianapolis to Montezuma to connect with the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad to Decatur, Illinois. A full Board of Directors was elected with W. H. Durham as President.

The trouble among the coal mines in the Hocking Valley still continues, but it is transferred from Nelsonville to New Straitsville. A report comes from Straitsville that on the 25th a number of union coal miners captured some of the men who had agreed to work. Placing ropes around their necks, with the opposite ends over tree limbs, they compelled the men to disclose the conversation between themselves and the operators, under threat of death by hanging. It is thought it may yet be necessary to call out the militia to suppress and prevent any further demonstration of this kind. J. K. Clarke, a Straitsville operator, is said to have told the miners that he preferred giving employment to white men, if they would accept the situation, at five cents more per ton, and that 75 men had signed the contract to work. He will, it is reported, start for Memphis to secure colored miners. About 90 colored men have been put to work in Peter Hayden's mine at Haydenville, and are doing good work.

Dispatches state that the Republican Convention in the Fifth Congressional District, Iowa, held at Cedar Rapids on the 25th, nominated by acclamation Hon. James Gibbon for re-election. In the Eighth Iowa District, J. W. McDill was also nominated for re-election.

General McCook has received his commission, and taken the oath of office as Governor of Colorado. He will reach Denver early in July to enter upon his duties.

THE SOUTH

The New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company have instituted suit in the Superior District Court against the Louisiana Levee Company for $514,167, for damages sustained by the failure of the defendants to perform their duty of keeping the levee in order, which failure resulted in a break of two miles on the Jackson Railroad, thereby obstructing it.

Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has pardoned the three County Commissioners of Barnwell, lately convicted of corruption in office and sentenced respectively to three, nine, and ten years in the Penitentiary. The convicted officials, on their way to prison, boasted that Governor Moses would not dare to allow them to remain in the Penitentiary one month.

William S. Peeler, Kellogg's Grant Parish tax collector, under bond for embezzling several thousand dollars in State funds, was re-arrested on the 28th, charged with planning several robberies, and with forgery.

The New Orleans Picayune says the decision of Judge Hawkins, in the contest between Baldwin and Oglesby for the possession of the State funds, that there is no such officer as a Fiscal Agent of the State apart from and independent of the Treasurer, will render the famous Funding bill nugatory.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 23d, Richard Smyth, member from London, derry, gave notice that he should move an amendment to Dr. Butt's Home Rule resolution, to the effect that in the opinion of the House it would be prejudicial to the peace and prosperity of Ireland to make any changes involving the dissolution of the legislative union of the two countries. The House of Lords has decided that in the Mordaunt divorce case, proceedings shall continue, notwithstanding the insanity of Lady Mordaunt.

Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry from Sanford, said the question of recognizing the present government of Spain engaged the most serious attention of Her Majesty's Ministers. They did not wish to defer recognition, for they were ever anxious to give moral support to the Constitutional government, which was endeavoring to maintain order against reaction and revolution, but it was desirable to wait until the recognition of the Spanish government had an appearance of greater permanence.

The Committee of the Agricultural Union of Leamington has adopted the resolution submitted by Dabney, the Canadian Emigration Agent, declaring "that in view of the improbability of the settlement of the dispute between the farm laborers and their employers, vigorous measures are expedient, therefore, that Joseph Arch be asked to take a party of farm hands to Canada; that the Union provide passages thither for the locked-out laborers, and for that purpose make a special appeal to the public for funds." The sum of $5,000 was then voted by the Union to secure passages for the intending emigrants.

Mr. Arch has consented to go to Canada with the party of agricultural laborers. At a meeting of farmers in Newmarket, on the 22d, one of the speakers declared that he would undertake to import from Canada a sufficient number of unemployed laborers to fill the places of the men locked out in this section of the country.

The Brazilian cable has been successfully laid, and London is now in telegraphic communication with Brazil. The following dispatch was received on the 22d from the officers of the Cable Company:

PERNAMBUCO, June 22.

"The cable is in perfect order, and will be opened to the public business to-morrow."

The Post says an International Conference will assemble at St. Petersburg in 1875 for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations adopted by the Paris Convention of 1865 for the government of telegraphic lines. Twenty-two States are expected to be represented by delegates.

An authoritative denial is given to the report that the Queen of England is to visit St. Petersburg next September.

It is now stated that the meeting of the Brussels Congress on International Law will take place. Great Britain has apparently waived her objections. The action of France in the matter is unknown.

In the House of Commons on the 26th, Captain Baillie Cochrane moved a resolution in favor of the interference of the Government for judicial reform in Egypt, because England is interested in the uninterrupted navigation of the Suez Canal. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the chief obstacle to such reform was France, who hesitated to abandon the position she had acquired in Egypt. If she persisted in her refusal to conform with the views of the other powers, the only course which remained them would be to act without her. Captain Cochrane's motion was not agreed to.

Howard Staunton, the chess player and chess editor, died on the 26th, aged 64 years.

The Times Paris letter affirms that Italy's toleration of the Ultramontane party impairs her relations with Germany.

A Times Paris special dispatch reports that the Legitimists are trying to induce Count de Chambord to issue a liberal manifesto on the day that Rochefocauld's motion is reported to the Assembly.—They hope by this manœvre to secure a majority for monarchy. Deputy Lucien Brun has gone to Frohsdorff to negotiate with the Prince for some such concession.

Germany.

Ten Prussian Bishops are in attendance upon the Roman Catholic Conference at Fuelda. The Sees of Cologne, Posen and Treves are represented by deputies, the Bishops of these places being in prison.

The Bishops in session at Fulda will issue a joint pastoral to the Roman Catholics of Germany.

The report that the Roman Catholic Bishops now in session at Fulda will endeavor to make a compromise with the Prussian Government, is not true.

In the Bavarian Chamber of Representatives on the 26th, the Ultramontane party attempted to carry an expression of censure against the Minister of Public Worship, by moving the rejection of his estimates, alleging that he was the author of the conflict between the Church and State of Bavaria. The motion was defeated by five votes.

Professor Geeist is about to proceed to America for the purpose of searching the archives of the different States of the American Union for information to aid him in preparing his history of the Constitution of the United States. While in Washington he will be the guest of President Grant.

France.

Count Damar has been in negotiation for some days with prominent Legitimists in regard to the guarantees which Count de Chambord may be willing to grant.

The vigorous efforts made by the Bonapartists to influence public opinion, and turn it to their own account, causes much uneasiness. That party is organizing a Committee in every part, establishing newspaper organs and distributing political documents and petitions, urging the restoration of the Empire.

There are rumors that the Assembly will adjourn at the end of July.

At Paris, June 24th, the Government prohibited the distribution in France of photographs of the Prince Imperial.

At the banquet in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. Hoche, M. Gambetta gave a toast, "To the Republic," and made a calm and moderate speech. He urged all to give their sincere support to the Conservative Republican policy, which was opposed to Cæsarism at home, and to the adversaries of France abroad. M. Jules Favre spoke of the frequent victories of the Republican party, and declared that the whole of France had become Republican. Toasts to ex-President Thiers were drank with enthusiasm.

The Count of Montabivel, who was a Minister under Louis Philippe, has written to M. Cassimer Periere, declaring that the salvation of France imperatively requires the loyal acceptance of the republic.

The Government is doing something to check the bold proceedings of the Bonapartists. Several members of their Committees in the Departments have been arrested.

The newspapers Figaro, La France and Le Soir have been sued by the Government for violation of the press laws in reprinting Rochefort's letter. The verdict was guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and the proprietors were fined only 100 francs each.

At Paris the newspapers Nineteenth Century and Rappel, suspended for attacks on the existing Government, have re-appeared.

The Assembly, on the 26th, passed a bill granting 26,000,000 francs indemnity to the sufferers by the late war.

M. Courbet, the artist, has been condemned to pay the cost of the reconstruction of the Vendome Column.

Domiciliary visits have been made by the police to offices of Imperialist journals, and to the residences of prominent Bonapartists, and important documents have been seized.

The Budget Committee have rejected bills submitted by M. Gagne, Minister of Finance, providing for an increase of direct taxation, and have declared in favor of reducing the payments to the Bank of France.

The Postal Convention between France and the United States was promulgated on the 27th. It is believed that it will go into force next month.

M. Stancard, a Bonapartist, has written a letter, in which he acknowledges that a committee exists for the furtherance of the plebiscite, and that M. Rouher is its President. This statement is made in the face of Rouher's recent denial in the Assembly of any knowledge of such committee.

President MacMahon reviewed 70,000 troops at Long Champs on the 27th.

Spain.

Dispatches from Madrid say that the Radicals are disposed to create a Consulate for the term of five years, which they will confer on Marshal Serrano, on condition that he appoint a Coalition Ministry before the next election. It is believed, however, that the proposed union of the Radical and Republican parties will fail.

The Carlists made an attack upon Bellmount Tuesday, June 23d, and the garrison, to avoid burning the place, surrendered. The insurgents made a demand upon the authorities for $6,000, and took several persons as hostages for its payment. They were followed and overtaken by the Republican troops, who killed twenty of their number.

At Madrid, June 27, the War Office was informed of the defeat at Chelon, after two days fighting, of 10,000 Carlists, under Prince Alphonso, by 5,000 Republicans.

Advices from the Carlist headquarters at Estelle have been received to the 26th inst. They represent that there had been some fighting but without any important result. Don Carlos, with his wife and heavy reinforcements, was expected to arrive in the city on the 28th, and assume supreme command of the defense. No news has since been received from Estelle, a storm having interupted the communications.

General Concha, in the middle of a terrible storm, surprised the position of Zirnenain, Abarzuza und Sadal, which were defended by eight battalions. The engagement lasted an hour. The Republicans had a few killed, and their wounded numbered about 100. The Carlist losses were heavy. Abarzuza is a point of the utmost importance, as it commands the defile leading to Las Amezcuas. The Carlists will probably be forced to retreat, retiring into the Province of Alava, west of Navarre.

Orders have been issued from the Carlist headquarters directing all Generals to carry on the war hereafter without truce or parley. General Concha, on the contrary, in a general order tells the National troops not to make reprisals, and declares that it is their mission to conquer not to exterminate.

At Madrid, June 29th, dispatches received by the Government conveyed the startling intelligence that Marshall Concha was killed in the attack on the Carlist entrenchment at Muro, near Estella. When the National forces learned of the death of their commander, they returned to their former position without disorder, leaving no trophy in the hands of the enemy. The command of the Republican army will now be taken by General Zabala, President of the Council; Minister of War, Senor Colone, will succeed him as President of the Council, and Senor Sagasta, Minister of the Interior, becomes Secretary of War.

Cuba.

The Diario states that the Spanish forces in the field operating against Cubans number 60,000 men; of this number 40,000 are supposed to be guarding the cultivated districts; 10,000 are on the sick list and elsewhere, and 10,000 are in active pursuit of the enemy. These 10,000 men, it says, are not sufficient to pursue 6,000 or 8,000 men well acquainted with the country.

A letter from Havana, dated the 20th inst., says that the prospects are that the general repudiation of the bills of the Spanish Bank will take place next week. Several cigar manufacturers have notified their customers that after next week they will not receive paper money, but will demand gold and silver. If this should really take place and become general, there would be many failures.

An address has been presented to captain-General Cancho, signed by business men in all branches of trade, asking as a remedy for the present financial difficulties the imposition of a tax of five per cent. on the riches of the island, which are represented by the landed property in the city and county, and by commercial and banking institutions and others, to be paid quarterly for two years, beginning with July 1, 1874. It is hoped that at the end of this period the war will be concluded, and there will be no necessity for such extreme measures.

Italy.

A journal of Florence says the Pope has been presented with a copy of the address sent from the United States to Archbishop Leberehowski, of Posen. The Holy Father spoke most cordially of America, and said: "The United States is the only country where I am really Pope in the eyes of the government. I am always afraid lest the European governments shall oppose or control my acts. Whereas, I can freely send pontifical documents to the United States without fear of opposition on the part of the government."

A fifteen year contract was definitely closed at Milan on the 25th, for putting the Pullman palace cars on all railway trains in Upper Italy.

There was considerable excitement on the 25th at Rome in consequence of the anti-Papal demonstrations. Several of the ringleaders were arrested and quiet was restored

Bishop Dwenger, of the American pilgrims, has left Rome for Vienna. It is reported that the pilgrimage will be repeated next year, when it is expected that over 500 Americans will participate.

Japan.

The Pacific mail steamer Alaska brings Yokahama dates up to June 5th. Japanese legation is being established in Pekin.

The total Japanese troops at Formosa is 2 000. Collisions had occurred between them and the native Japanese, and the natives lost nine killed. Many more Chinese had not yet taken part contrary to the Chinese. The government has issued orders to subjects all along the coast of the invaded country to afford the Japanese every assistance possible. Admiral Pennock had arrived and taken command of the squadron in the China seas.

The Japanese government has issued notification to the effect that after the 1st of August next, the exportation of rice and wheat beyond the seas will be prohibited.

The Nagasaki Express says it is the evident intention of the Japanese Government to annex so much of the Formosan Territory as is not under the control of China.

China.

The latest news from Pekin reports all quiet at the scene of the recent riot between the French and the Chinese.

At the instance of Consul General Seward and other Foreign Consuls, the Chinese Government has issued an edict to all growers, manufacturers and exporters of silk, commanding every precaution to prevent the deterioration of the silk crop, and forbidding all counterfeiting and adulterating of silk in bales or manufactured for export. This resulted from the representation by several Chambers of Commerce that the silk from China last year was of an inferior quality, and in many instances adulterated and counterfeited.

Canada.

In consequence of the Reciprocity negotiations it is understood that the Dominion Parliament will assemble in December or early in January. It is proposed that the Dominion Parliament be in session simultaneously with the Senate of the United States.

Argentina.

Senor Sarmiento, upon his retirement from the Presidency of the Argentine Confederation, will be appointed Minister to Washington.

A dispatch by the Brazilian cable announces that Senor Avellaneda has been elected President of the Argentine Confederation.

Portugal.

At Lisbon, June 23, the customary messages of thanksgiving and congratulation passed between Portugal and Brazil over the establishment of telegraphic communication.

Turkey.

The Sublime Porte prohibits the circulation of copies of the Bible in Turkey.

The relations between Turkey and Persia are not friendly. It appears that the Persian Government has refused to compel the return to the Turkish territory of a tribe numbering 2,000 families, which has been subject to the Porte, but escaped across the Persian frontier, and that a number of Turks have been seized and maltreated by a band of Persian pilgrims. The Turkish Government threatens to force Persia to give up the persons who have abused its subjects, and to compel the surrender of the revolting tribe.

India.

The distress consequent on the famine is decreasing everywhere.

International Convention of the Y. M. C. A.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced its session at Dayton, Ohio, on the 24th. Delegates from all the principal towns and cities of all the States of the Union and several from Canada are present. The Manchester Association of England is represented by its Secretary, Homer Smith.

The Convention assembled at the First Presbyterian Church at 11 A. M., Mr. Paxter, President of the Association, in the Chair and J. V. L. Graham, of Baltimore, Md., acting as Temporary Secretary. After devotional exercises and the usual preliminary business and the appointment of Committees, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—F. H. Taylor, Detroit; Vice Presidents—Professor D. J. Wilson, Allegheny City, Pa.; J. B. Farwell, Chicago; W. R. Demming, Boston, and J. W. Walls; Secretaries—J. V. L. Graham, Baltimore; E. B. Moody, Davenport.

After the election of officers, the Convention adjourned until 2 p. m. This session was occupied in hearing reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, which showed the affairs of the Association to be in a prosperous condition. In the evening a welcome meeting was held at Music Hall, at which the delegates and a large concourse of people attended. After devotional exercises, a letter of welcome from Gov. Allen, of Ohio, was read, in which he regretted his inability to be present, and extended a cordial greeting and hearty welcome to the visitors of the State, and to the beautiful and prosperous city, whose hospitality they were receiving. Capt. E. M. Wood, President of the City Council, welcomed the delegates in an appropriate address in behalf of the citizens. Rev. J. B. Hilwig, in behalf of the churches of the city, and its President, in behalf of the Dayton Association, delivered addresses. Responses were made on the part of the delegates, by President F. D. Taylor, J. S. McLean, Prof. S. J. Wilson, H. H. Smith and others.

After these proceedings a social reception was held at the First Presbyterian Church, largely attended by the delegates and citizens. The audience room, lecture room, and Sunday School room were elegantly decorated, and the guests were received at the door by a committee of ladies and gentlemen, and an elegant collation prepared by the ladies of the Church, was provided for the guests. The festival was a most enjoyable occasion.

Invitations were read from a number of cities, asking that the Convention be held in them next. Newark, New Jersey, Augusta, Georgia, Richmond, Virginia, and Toronto, Canada, were the cities whose claims were urged. The invitation of Richmond, Virginia, was accepted, and that city designated as the next place of holding the Convention. Adjourned until 7:30.

On Sunday morning, services were held in all the Evangelical Churches of the city, at which addresses and sermons were delivered by delegates. All the churches were crowded, and the services were of more than usual interest.

An afternoon meeting for young men was held at Music Hall, which was largely attended. Interesting addresses were delivered by a number of delegates, which created a profound impression. Young men in the audience rose for prayer.

In the evening Music Hall was again thronged to its utmost capacity. Spirited addresses were delivered by several most eloquent speakers, and the best of feeling prevailed. At the close of the meeting, the delegates formed a circle, joined hands, and sang the parting hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds." The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The KuKlux Law.

At New Orleans on the 27th ult, in the United States Court, in the Grant Parish case, Judge Woods rendered a decision on the motion for a new trial, which was refused. The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following: "At twelve o'clock Justice Bradley took his seat on the Bench with Judge Woods, and announced that he had prepared a decision upon the points raised by Mr. Marr, in arrest of judgment, and testing the constitutionality of the KuKlux Klan act. Justice Bradley then read his decision, a most exhaustive and intelligent one."

"Under the first indictment the prisoner was charged with conspiracy to take away certain rights from citizens of African descent, the commission of murder whilst engaged in this conspiracy, and found guilty of sixteen counts. That Congress has the right to pass laws to carry out the provisions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, no one will deny. The question is, how far does this right extend? By the Fifteenth Amendment, which declares that no persons in the United States shall be disqualified from voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the United States is not given the power to pass laws in relation to elections or voting, but simply to see that the States do not interfere with these rights. The United States has only then to see that this right is enforced. The moment the State fails to comply with the duties enforced upon it, the United States is called on to interfere, and the interference of Congress, when the State is ready to punish the violation of these rights, is unnecessary, injudicious and illegal.

To constitute an offense of which the United States has jurisdiction, it must be shown that a conspiracy was formed to take away certain rights from a person on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude. The Fifteenth Amendment declares that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States, or by any State, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude." When a State refuses this right, Congress has the power to pass laws to enforce the amendment. Congress has, also, the power to secure these rights against individuals. Therefore, I am unwilling to affirm the unconstitutionality of this act, but let us examine the counts of this indictment.

The first count charges the prisoners with conspiring to prevent certain persons of African descent from peaceable assembly. The Constitution of the United States (first amendment) declares that Congress shall not interfere with "the right of the people peaceably to assemble." Does this amount to an affirmative law, giving the United States jurisdiction over all persons who shall interfere with the right of peaceably assembling? Certainly not.

The second count is the same as the first.

The third count declares that a conspiracy was formed to take the lives of certain citizens of African descent without due process of law. All murderers do this. Has the United States jurisdiction of all murderers?

The fourth count is too vague and general. So are the fifth and eighth. This vagueness is such that they cannot stand.

The sixth and seven counts charge the prisoner with conspiring against certain persons because they had voted or were going to vote. Not a word is said that this was done because of race, color or previous condition. This is vitally necessary. Mere interference with the right of voting is no offense under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The following eight counts are literally copies of the first eight counts, and must fall with them. I am, accordingly, of the opinion that the indictment is fatally defective."

Judge Woods then, in a few words, announced that he differed in opinion from Justice Bradley, and that they had resolved to certify to a difference of opinion, so that the Supreme Court of the United States could pass upon the question. As, however, the Supreme Judge had decided against the validity of the indictment, it could not stand for the present, and the prisoners were therefore entitled to bail.

Bail in the sum of $5,000 for each prisoner was furnished, and Hadnot, Cruikshanks and Irwin, were set at liberty, surrounded and congratulated by their friends.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton dull and ⅛c lower at 17¾c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and declining; receipts 7,000 bbls; sales 10,000, at $6.95@6.75 for extra state; $6.75@7.25 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat in limited demand and buyers' favor; receipts 413,000 bu; sales 75,000 bu; 137@138c for No 2 Chicago; 140c for No 2 Milwaukee; 145@147c for No 2 spring. Rye dull. Corn dull and declining; receipts 78,000 bush; sales 510,000 bu, at 78@80½c for western mixed. Barley nominal. Oats quiet and declining; receipts 83,000 bu; sales 26,000 bu at 61@62½c for mixed western; 65@66c for white. Pork firm at $18 10@18 12½ for new mess. Cut Meats unchanged. Beef nominal for western. Lard firm at 11¾@11 9-16c for steam. Whiskey, 98½c. Sugar firm. Petroleum—5¼@5¾c for crude and 14½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, June 30—Flour, the market for flour has been only moderately active; prices were all unchanged, with Fine, $4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00; Double Extra and Fancy, $6 50@8 00, and Rye flour $5 per bbl. The Wheat market has been fairly active, prices being generally lower, with spot Amber selling at 125c; seller July, 126c; seller August, 120c. There was no inquiry for No 2 Amber Michigan. Extra White Michigan was obtained at 152c. For No. 1 White Michigan 146c was paid. Sales of White Wabash Wheat were confined to 380 bu No. 2 which went at 150c. One lot of No. 1 Red Wabash found a buyer at 132c. No. 2 Red Wabash, regular, Dayton & Michigan and Lake Shore was sold at 124½c; seller August, 119c. For No. 3 Red 120c was paid. Rejected Red brought 100c. No. 2 Amber Illinois was not offered. Corn—The Corn market exhibited considerable activity, with spot High-mixed selling unchanged at 65c; seller July found buyers at 65¼c; seller Aug., 65¼c; seller September, 66c. Low-mixed was disposed of at 64½c. For No Grade, 61¾c was asked and paid. Small quantities of Damaged Corn changed hands at 53c. Other grades of Corn did not sell. The market for Oats was flat, although prices were higher, sales being mostly confined to No 1 at 56c. No 2 Oats were offered at 53c, without bids; no sales. There were no Michigan Oats offered, although they were held at 54c. Mill feed quiet with prices a shade lower at $14 00 for bran and shorts per ton. Fine middlings $18 00; Cornmeal and chop feed $26 per ton. Pork quiet at $18 for light and $18 50 for heavy mess per barrel, and $17 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams unchanged; sales at 14c per lb. Lard, 11¾@12c for prime in bbls and kegs per lb. Beef unchanged. $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6¾c for beef and mutton per lb. Butter—20@23c for fresh roll, 18c for fresh in kegs and 10@15c for common per lb. Fruits unchanged; Dried Apples, 11c; dried peaches, 22c per lb. Potatoes, 140c for peach blows and 120c for Early Rose, 100c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 15@16c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 100c for large white; 225c for small white; 240c for Navy white, per bushel. Poultry dressed turkeys 12@14c; dressed chickens, 9@10c per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 14@15c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6.50; Lath $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@25; Ash lumber, $22; Butternut, $40@45; Walnut flooring, $50; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, June 27.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, 102½c. Corn quiet at 75c.

DETROIT, June 29.—Wheat quiet and firm; extra white, 149c; No 1, 145c; No 2 nominal. Corn neglected. Oats neglected.

MILWAUKEE, June 29—9:35 A. M.—Wheat nominal; No. 1, 123½c; No. 2, 121½c cash; 120½c seller July; 114½c seller August.